

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

THREE DOLLARS IF NOT PAID IN ADVANCE.

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THE VILLAGE HEBE.

BY PAUL H. HAYNE

The glowing tints of a Tropic eve Burn softly on her cheek. And you know that her voice is rich and low Though you never have heard her speak Bo full are her gracious eyes of light,

That the spirit of joy wells o'er, And wherever her blissful pathway tends, A glery fits on before.

Oh! very grand are the city belles, Of a brilliant and stately-mion, As they walk the step of the languid dance, And flirt in the pause between ; But beneath the boughs of the hoary oak, Where the minetrel-fountains play, I think that the artless village girl Is sweeter by far than they

Oh! yery grand are the city belles. But their hearts are worn away By the keen-edged world, and their lives have

The beauty and mirth of May; They move where the sun and starry dews Reign not : they are haughty and bold, and they do not shrink from the eursed mart Where Fuith is the slave of gold.

But the starry dews and the genial sun Have ripened her youth to love, And for one fond look to the earth below She bath ten for the heaven above; As the step of an Orient morn, d Ruth was never so fair as she the midst of the autumn corn

. Effie! give thy loyal hand. is pure as the Parian stonetell me again I may call thee mine, ben the winter-winds have flown rue that you make the storm-clouds bright, t in't not fitter that we dd wed when the Spring-flag a bridesmaid to thee

the earth make glad replies music that ripples about our hearts, arvelous harmonies; reen the nature that glows without, morning of Love shall close, beintiful noon begin.

ginal Novelet.

SQUATTER'S HOME. TORY OF AUSTRALIAN LIFE.

CONCLUDED.

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, EILLIAM HOWITT. BURAL LIFE IN ENGLAND," ES OF THE PORTS,"

CHAPTER XIV.

THE GRAND DENOURMENT.

ald willingly linger a long time relathe joyful results of the remarkable I described in the last chapter, but circumces are already forming themselves which lepeedily close our narrative at the Anti-Enough that we say that there was joy unded in the family of the Popkins'. The guided Abijah had sown his wild oats: the was not to his taste-it was bitterer than nwood. Gladly he and his admirable little looking still pale but glad, took their leave he Mill of Lahni, with the aged parents, but much forgiving and thanksgiving .movant hearted Mr. Peter Martin rode with them, on his Bluebeard, never tired alking of the trial, and of that wonderful p de main of what he called the sandy-hued tier of Ballarock. That arrogant but lignly-punished attorney-general, he told had thrown up the rest of his briefs at lesizes, resigned his office, it was said, gone, no one knew whithen and no one, as clieved, cared; so they rode on to Lahni, ther Mr. Martin, in a day or two, brought of Mrs. Patty Popkins. The Martin lawere greatly taken with hos, and with her delight in the delicious Valley of Already she looked more like a bloom-teered like tary, than the pale, agita-the during store; and already Abi-alleady cornsing corn-sacks and mealhis coat and face most ith flour, and watching ing silently down into the

> went blithely home, for a good and kindly deed. inger haunted him, for ainst Mr. Peter Martin. t stuck there, and had o a heap of equally He left Barks and subterranean forand welcome. fler his nuggets. Ms tore-in by the Joe. Aunt Judith had fowls, young ducks, young parrots, young native young kangaroos in the orthe huts to show him .d new rides, and David t interesting information of arkies he had seen in his All was smiling, aunny, No mischief had come from h's father had come to the octor Woolstan's spiritual ages were all "bosh."

a great deal of visiting had on among the family and neighbors. stans, the Metcalfes, the Quarriers d, and very often can here to save old Mr. Quarrier had "kicked up,"

as the father called it, a desperate friendship. extended hand of Grayson, but withdrew and ter was in the hand of his own patron and em-Geordy and Mrs. Ponceford were in a most af- sat down, cold and cloudy, at a distance. The fectionate league. The two women had made shock was most painful to all present. Dr. their rides together as far as the Quarriers, the Grayson least of all seemed to feel it. He ap-Metcalfes and the Woolstans; where, one day, peared quite at his ease, talked and gossipped Geordy had been startled to find Mrs. and Miss with the ladies, and told a number of anecdotes Martin, but had behaved-according to her no- with great vivacity and humor. Opposite to tion, that is-very coolly and distantly, but him at the table, sat Flavel, handsome, cold, could not help being astonished at what a grave and silent. Charles tried to break this handsome and sensible girl Sara Martin seemed to be, and how very amiable the mother, and gay and loquacious Grayson-by referring to is Dr. Spenser Grayson-better known as thinking what a pity it was that they belonged

to so horrid a man. "Ah! Gremby," soid Charles, with a strange flush and air of excitement, as she told him or merely monosyllabic. this, "ah! Gremby, you'll come to my opinion, I see. They are most charming, most excellent, lovable people."

Georgina stared. "Why, Charies!" she said, and there she

stopped, and looked astonished. "What now, Gremby 1-what amazes you?"

said Charles, flushing still more. "Why," said Georgina, "I do really thinkyou are in love!"

"Nonsense!" said Charles, wheeling round on his heel, " what stuff you talk, Gremby." "But what a horrid tangle that would be, Demby, if you were to fall in love with Sara Martin. Oh, gracious me, it would be worse than the aff.ir of Romeo and Juliet," and Georgina laughed, and yet looked serious and

" Are you in love with that dark looking fellow-that Spenser Grayson ?"

anxious.

"Oh, that I am-that we all are. He is the most amusing, fascinating fellow! It is wonderful where he has fished up all his information, his anecdotes, his witticisms-and then you should hear him sing-he is a first rate poet-he sings his own songs. He has most admirable songs of this colony : the squatter's song, the digger's song-by-the-bye, Charles, you are a digger, you ought to learn to sing

> JEPTHA'S DAUGHTER. Old Jeptha Slaughter sits amid His mates, the diggers three, And he lifts his can, just like a man

That fain would merry be. He's a grim old cove, is Jeptha

And all his mates are so, And deeds they've done, ay, every one. Should have hanged them long ago.

But Dinah Slaughter sits alone Under the Banksix tree,

And all alone she makes her moan-" Not a man will marry me! " No, not a man will marry me,

Though I'm pretty and girls are few For I am of a stock that gives a shock, And a frightenin' to Jemmy Drew.

And in his arms he caught her. Says "that's not true, for here's Jemmy Drew-

"Bravo!" said Charles, "I must have that, I've seen plenty of ald Jepthas."

And I'll marry Jeptha's daughter

"Then there's the Bushranger's Song, and the Commissioner's Song, a most laughable burlesque, the last-I hope that he will come very soon that you may hear him.

"Ay, ay, Gremby, that you may see him av. av. I see who's in love," and thus Charles turned the tables on his sister with a laugh, and patting the sides of his tall kangaroo hounds, ran off.

" Stuff, Charley," said she scornfully: "that's too bad."

This Spenser Grayson, or Dr. Spenser Grayson, was a gentleman who had turned up since Charles went away. He professed to be a naturalist, and had taken up his quarters at a hut on the Quarrier's river near the Goulburn, where the shepherd's wife cooked for him, and whence he made his rides, appearing and disappearing at irregular intervals, and bringing home with him a quantity of plants and stones which he examined by a book, and laid up in an old box. He was a wonderful favorite at all the stations round, and was a continual guest at Taller getta, where every member of the family was charmed with him. At table he was the life of the party. His anecdotes of life in London where he had lived, his exquisite mimicries of celebrated characters and droll stories of them, convulsed. all who saw and heard him with laughter. He had been in India, in the Mauritius, and South America, and his information appeared immense. He was a tall, well-made man of at most fiveand-thirty. His hair was black as a raven. His beard, which he wore short and crisp, gave to his olive complexion and handsome oval features a somewhat foreign appearance, yet his style, tone and language were essentially English. He were a dark suit, dark gray pantaloons and black boots, cut round and plain at the top a little below the knee. His hat was black felt with a broad brim, a broad band, and flat crown, His hands were soft and delicate, and adorned with jewelled rings of great value. Altogether he was a most striking man in person and style. Charles had soon an opportunity of making his acquaintance, and was as much fascinated by

Things were in this position when one day a considerable party were seated at dinner, at Tallengetta, including Dr. Woolstan and this Dr. Spenser Grayson, invited to meet Mr. Flavel. who had just arrived, at Charles's renewed invitation. Charles pleased himself with the idea that not only would the whole of his family be delighted with the aristocratic elegance and intellectual accomplishment of Flavel, but that he and Grayson would be extremely charmed to make each other's acquaintance. He had felt proud in the anticipation of seeing two such men at once under their roof. But, as is the case with many mortal hopes, in this Charles was grievously disappointed. Flavel had arrived and was at once a favorite with the whole was well acquainted with his family history and

ice, so chilling to all around him-except to the the sensation was extreme. "That second spy his suit at Ballarock, to Crouchy and to the triumph of Randall at the trial. Nothing succeeded; Flavel remained immovably taciturn

The conversation turned on an extraordinary highway-man, who was astonishing the whole colony. This man had robbed a great number of mails, without the slightest trace of him being obtained. In his audacity of success he had written to the postmaster-general, saying that Thomas-" he could rob every mail in the colony, and defying him to prevent it. It now turned out, by comparing this letter with MSS. in the hands of the editors of the Argus newspaper, that all the time this highwayman had been sending to that paper the most beautiful and original poems they had ever received.

"A most curious and amusing anecdote," said Spenser Grayson, " has come to my knowledge, regarding this man. On an occasion lately, he and his gang, for it appears he has a number of confederates, were seated round their been very lucky in waylaying a large quantity of gold, and this man suddenly exclaimed, A capital lark! The Wargaratta mail is just now coming up. It carries no money of any value. but it will be good fun to take and read the letters, it will help to pass off jocundly the evening.' No sooner said than done, and thus, not for plunder, but for the joke of reading people's letters, did these fellows rob the mail."

"How in the world do you come to know that," exclaimed Dr. Woolstan.

"Nothing easier," said Flavel, laconically. "How! what!" said Grayson, "how so easy, Mr. Flavel?"

"Nothing so easy," rejoined Flavel, " as man telling his own story."

The whole table was electrified. "Now that is too severe," said Grayson,

smiling, yet reddening at the same time. "What a strange man is this Mr. Flavel." thought the ladies. "What can we do with such a man?" "Yes, I recollect," thought Mr. Fitzpatrick to himself, "there is something in that family-second sight, or is it something

more-insanity ?" While the company were in this unpleasant, jarred, and awkward state, number of reas were heard entering the court hastily. There was a sudden hait—and the next moment the door opened, and in walked Mr. Peter Martin, with his riding whip in his hand. If a spirit, if a demon had made his entree there, it could not have produced a more violent shock. All rose from the table hastily and with one accord. The ladies terrified, were already in flight. Mr. Fitzpatrick stood, pale, his lips quivering with rage and amazement, yet violently endeavoring Sir Thomas." to show himself collected before his guests. The amazement of every one was beyond expression-it was greater when at the back of the abominated Mr. Martin, abominated by the heads of this family, appeared a sergeant of police, heading at least a dozen men.

Mr. Peter Martin, calm, self-possessed and confident, advanced into the centre of the room, you! At ence he informed me of this plot, and turning opposite to Dr. Spencer Grayson, said to the police.

"That is your man, make sure of him." When all eyes were now turned upon Grayson, that gentleman was seen standing, with a pale yet determined face, and a revolver already in his hand.

"Whoever attempts to touch me, is a dead man," he said, defiantly.

The next moment the head of the police or dered his men to advance and take him; as they made the first move the revolver was discharged, but Dr. Woolstan, who stood at Grayson's right hand, struck up his right arm, and the bullet passed through the upper part of the opposite window, cutting its way so clear that it made not the slightest fracture, but only left a circular hole, perfect as a wadding punch cuts its round in a sheet of cardboard. The next instant Dr. Woolstan had. with a powerful grasp, pinioned the desperado's arms, and the police flung themselves upon him. After a desperate struggle he was secured and bound.

"And now, sir," said Mr. Martin, turning to Mr. Fitzpatrick, "let me apologise for this disagreeable intrusion."

"Oh! pray make no apology, Mr. Martin," said Mr. Fitzpatrick, with bitter and stern irony; "whatever you do-at least where I am concerned—is disagreeable.

"That is only too true," said Mr. Martin gravely, but with feeling; "that is my fate, that is my misfortune; but let me explain this act, and I think you will admit that it is at least necessary.3

Mr. Fitzpatrick nodded to him to proceed the ladies, who had nearly reached the door, turned and listened intently.

"The other day a party of highwaymen rob bed the Wargaratta mail." All now listened with startled attention. "They robbed it singularly enough, not from necessity, nor enpidity, but for what they called 'a lark.' They desired to read the letters, for their evening's amusement, over the fire."

Every person present thought at once-"This is the very story that Grayson has just

been telling; how odd!" "Well, sir, they read the letters, and much amusement was produced by the exposure of family. Mr. Fitzpatrick knew his father, and the private affairs and sentiments of the writers. But the attention of one man was arrested by standing. They conversed with much mutual the address of a letter which fell into his hands: interest on many English and Irish topics, but it was to that man." Pointing to Grayson. the moment that Flavel was introduced to Gray- "The holder of the letter opened it; he had and speak for themselves. Aunt son, he made a most cold and formal bow, did strong reasons for so doing. He was the paid not even extend his hand to meet the readily spy on this family-and the address of this let-

ployer."

"On this family!" said Mr. Fitzpatrick, in astonishment.

There was an exclamation of wonder and alarm among the ladies. Mr. Martin went on. "A paid spy on this family; he opened the letter, and found there was a second paid spy on himself, and on this family likewise." Here

celebrated forger, George Herrout!" At this declaration, there was a perfect shrick of terror among the ladies; the pleasant, the favorite guest, a paid spy among them; Herrout, the convict forger, the robber of mails, the

associate of highwaymen! "Sir," said Mr. Fitzpatrick, " you are o course prepared to prove all this ?" "Oh! most amply prepared. Listen, Si

"I beg, Mr. Martin, you'll forego that title;

do not know yet that it is mine: I do not use it, and I count it in those who do, simply a mockery."

"Sir Thomas," continued Mr. Martin, "1 know you by no other title, I have never acknowledged it in any other man, and never will. Listen: in a few words I will tell you what concerns you on this point. From the hour you set foot on this ground, your steps have been dogged, and your return to your na tive land withstood if necessary, by your death, fire in a wood. They were very merry, having and the death of your son. Need I say with what object, or by whom instigated ?"

An expression of terror went through the whole company. When Mr. Fitzpatrick had a little recovered his self-possession, and recalled the strange warning of Doctor Woolstan, he

" Can this be true ?"

"Oh, too true !" continued Mr. Martin. "In few words, the case is this : Mr. Patrick Fitzpatrick, usurper of your title and estate, hired a man called Moullier, a Swiss, whom you once exposed and punished, (for fraud on the Course.") Sir Thomas's expression showed that he fully recollected this, "to follow you here; he was commissioned to commit no violence, except in case you or your son contemplated a return to England. That was to be prevented at any cost. The man was well paid, but fell into bad company and habits, as was his nature, and thus under the suspicions of his paymaster. Then was selected and sent out the man who has found his way into your very family, and, under the title of a naturalist, into that of many others. A lucky accident has brought to light and ended this villainy."

"But," said Sir Thomas; "may I ask you how you came to be aware of all this ?"

was at once informed of it by Mr. Barks, your late steward, and now the steward of Patrick Fitzpatrick."

"An arrant traitor," said Sir Thomas: " would not believe a word of his." "A most singularly incorruptible, honest

and honorable man," persisted Mr. Martin, " and one of the truest, best friends you have. "What! the man that continued with the knave who robbed his master ?"

"Who continued to serve that master," said

Mr. Martin, emphatically; "it was to serve you, Sir Thomas, that he remained in the service of the usurper. How else could be serve you as much? And how entirely he has served and that moment I set out to defeat it."

"You! you! is that possible?" exclaimed Sir Thomas.

The ladies clasped their hands in amazement and eagerly drew near.

"It is for that alone that I came; for tha alone that I am here. What other inducement could I have? At home have I not fortune, friends, and congenial duties. But now I have done what was necessary. Moullier, like many others, thought I was your enemy, because I kept aloof, and he unburdened himself to me. He has, by my advice, submitted to Government, on condition that he shall turn Queen's evidence against this villain and the gang, and shall be allowed to retire to New Zealand."

"Can it be possible that you have been act ing as my friend ?" said Sir Thomas; "you bewilder me. Why, then, did you not sooner inform me of this ?"

"The time was not come," continued Mr. Martin. "The affair was not ripe. You would not have believed me. Besides, I had other work to do."

"What other work ?" demanded Sir Thomas "Dismiss the police with their prisoner. I will then explain myself. Mr. Waller," he said, turning to the sergeant of police, "you can take your prisoner."

The police withdrew with the quondam Dr. Spenser Grayson in their midst. What a dream it appeared to all who knew him! How curious the instinctive knowledge of his character, and even of his deeds, by Mr. Flavel!

When they had withdrawn, Mr. Martin said: "Sir Thomas, it has long been my misfortune to stand in a hostile position to you. I will go no farther than is necessary into this unhappy history, because it can do no good : and happily I hold the key to the whole, and, as I believe, the key to perfect concord, and to your full restoration and title."

The astonishment of the whole company was unbounded. He continued :

"Your mother and my mother were sistersdear sisters. When my mother died early, your mother behaved to me as to a son. I loved her as my mother. I have loved her memory-I have lived to fulfil her dearest wishes. She always feared what has come to pass—the waste of your fortune, the loss of your title and estate. For some time before she died, she had information, the ambassador being dead, and his chaplain not findable, that Patrick Pitzpat. rick treated her marriage as apochryphal, and would some day attempt to secure the estate. She bound me by an oath to take no part,

your mother's whole plan is accomplished. I, herefore, now put into your hand the sealed packet of your mother, and I shall be greatly disappointed and deceived if it do not centain the long, vainly-sought certificate of your pa-

rents' marriage." He presented the packet, which Sir Thomas took mechanically, but still held as if he were in a dream. The extraordinary recital which he had heard had indeed perfectly confounded and paralyzed his faculties.

At once Aunt Judith exclaimed : "Oh, brother, brother! it is our dear mother's

letter-let me open it." She was proceeding to take it from his hand.

but the action seemed to rouse him; he held it tight, saying :

" Nay, Judy, nay; it is for me." He tore it open, gazed a moment on the certificate which it inclosed, and let the whole fall to the ground. At the same time he sat down in his chair, laid his head on the table, and burst into a passion of tears. Aunt Judith again stepped forward, snatched up the papers, and running her eyes inquiringly through

them, exclaimed : " It is so! it is so! it is my mother's marriage certificate! And what is this? It is a

" My Dear Son :- The day that you open this, will be a day over which I shall rejoice in Heaven! A day of triumph over yourself, and over dark futures. May God bless you and yours! " MARY MARTIN FITZPATRICK."

It would be useless to attempt to describe the cone that took place; the tears, the embracings, the congratulations in which Mr. Martin became the principal figure. All at once remembered the greatness, the nobility of his character, which had made him willing to endure the ill will and misconception of his nearest relatives, from a sacred duty and for the accomplishment of a great object. Sir Thomas Fitzpatrick was among the first to make this acknowledgment. He stepped forward, grasped Mr. Martin's hand with the affection of their early years, and told him he should never live long enough to do full instice to the nobility of his friendship and the beautiful steadfastness of his character. Mr. Martin shook him by the his nature, that unbendable fortitude? All gone! All melted away in the tenderness and the depth of feeling which always underlie that strength.

What more need we say? Much followed. but of it we purpose to say but little. Charles, after rushing frantically on Mr. Martin and actually clasping him in a vehement embrace, as suddenly dashed away, half blinded by his tears, and was gone. Gone whither ? He was galloping over the ground towards the station of Moolap, where he sprung into the house, canght first Sara Martin and then Mrs. Martin n an embrace as startling as that he had given to Mr. Martin himself; and then exclaimed : It is all out, it is all right. We have our own again. My father is restored to his own, or will be; and best of all, it is through cousin Martin, and we are all friends." The ladies smiled, for they had expected some fresh news, and Sara Martin blushed very red, and never looked so beautiful as when Charles added. And now you are mine, and nobody will say nay; not even you, stubborn, good, dear crea-

Charles would not rest till Ray had the gig brought out, and went off to what he called their grand inbilee.

At Tallengetta a curious as well as merry cene had taken place. After the excitement had somewhat subsided. Sir Thomas, looking at the marriage-certificate, said: "We shall have no trouble. This little document presented in court will put all the Patrick Fitzpatricks to flight like a morning mist before the sun, but still it would have been as well if we had had the living evidence of the chaplain who signed it ; this Thomas Tucker."

"I have him," said Mr. Martin. "He is at this very moment in your kitchen regaling himself on beef and brandy, and killing your servents with laughter at his sallies."

"Indeed!" exclaimed all, how extraordi-

"It was very remarkable," continued Mr. Martin, " bat one of the very first names which caught my ear in this colony was Tucker-Parson Tucker, as he is universally called, for he is one of the most public men in it. He long ago had his gown stripped off because of his habits of carousing. He shook the dust of his feet off against the pulpit, and is now a squatter with his £100,000, and famed for his wit, his sarcasm, his love of hard company and his botile. No man makes a bargain like him when he is sober, or drinks like him when it is made. have the affidavit of his identity and of the genuineness of his signature, taken by the principal law officer of the colony, before the governor himself."

No one could sufficiently admire the discovery of this most important man by Mr. Martin, and the business-like manner in which he had done everything.

"Rut." said Wr. Martin, "here comes the man himself, drunk as a lord."

And there appeared a tall, thin man with very white hair and a very red, merry face, who came forward putting out a hand to shake with every one, and saying: "Ha! ha! my hearties! I am the man. I am Parson Tucker that married you. Ah, there you are, pretty madam. Bless me," seizing the hand of Georgians and holding her directly before him,

should such circumstances arise, till you were "bless me! why just the same, grown noolder. thoroughly cured, by the loss of everything, of Well that is wonderful. But, by wattles and your ruinous passion for the turf. Here you gum-tree! that is not fair now. I'm grown old, have the secret of my standing aloof, and of white-bearded, have a dozen sons and daughnever assisting you during your trials, by any ters as big as you. Old Parson Tucker, they offer of my ample means. Well, here you are; call me, and you, why you are just the same your fortune, your title, are usurped by an- pretty girl! And Sir Thomas, aha! well, you other, and as for you, I rejoice to say it, I am are a little older, but not half as old as me yet. persuaded that you are thoroughly cured of Bless me, it must be this climate and this your fatal passion, that you are a new man; brandy; some say brandy makes me old, but I don't know, every body must get old, only this wonderful young missis here."

"It was my grandmother that you knew!" said Georgina, laughing merrily.

"Grandmother! nonsense, I knew you; ah, you were always a merry one. Aha! Martin, my friend! come, you don't ask me to drink. What have you got ! We must have a nobbles together after this."

"There is wine," said Mr. Martin. "Pshaw! wine. Give me some good

brandy." "Well, to-morrow," said Mr. Martin, " but

now it is time to retire." "Retire! What go to bed? Nonsense, it is not time, it is daylight," looking about on the table, and nearly oversetting different decanters. "Foh! I shall go back into the kitchen; there are jolly fellows there, and capital brandy. Good bye! good bye!" and feeling his way along the wall for support, he went his way out.

"And that," said Sfr Thomas, " is the man that I have heard my father and mother describe as one of the most gentlemanly, modest, agreeable young men they ever met with! What cannot men make themselves for good or evil."

In the merning, among the guests at breakfast, this same Mr. Tucker appeared; sober, acute, well-behaved, and full of the soundest information about the colony, and curious reminiscenses of his life in India, in the South Seas, in Sydney and here. He invited them to visit him at his house up the country, which some one, when he was gone, said was one of the finest places in the colony.

And now for our adieu to Tallengetta. Amid all the joy of this great turn of affairs, every one of the Fitzpatricks looked with deep regret to quitting it. A year had just rolled round since they came. The spring was here and once more in its glory. Once more those magnificent prairies were rolling their billows of vegetable gold, brilliant, gorgeous and fragrant. Once more they gazed from their happy home over that lovely lake and those yast woods to the blue summits of the distant mountains. They had found friends, kind, cordial, intelligent friends, now dear to them. With some disquiets and anxieties, their short year of life here now assumed an aspect of preeminent beauty, newness and happiness .hand and held it, shook it still while tears Great duties and great advantages called them a word. Where now was that iron stoicism of have been content to remain here. It was not possible to think of tearing themselves away without heartfelt sadness.

They were even glad of the excuse of staying till they had disposed of their station, and sent on the necessary documents and orders to reclaim their property in England, and rid it of its intruders. These were sent, but as for the station, Mr. Martin said, why dispose of it at all? He should not dispose of his. He had made an arrangement with Jonas Popkins as overseer and third shareholder, and was satisfied that the capital invested would pay him tenfold what it would in England. Why not hold estates here as well as in the West Indies.

"A capital idea!" said Sir Thomas, "but where will you find us another Jones Popkins ?" "Not a Popkine," said Mr. Martin, "but a Randall, a man in a thousand, and who deserves the very best which fortune can bestow on

The idea was seized and acted upon. Mr. Randall agreed to quit his desert, leaving Croachy on it till it could be disposed of. For some months, therefore, the Fitzpatrick family lingered on at Tallengetta, making the best of their stay by enjoying the society of their friends. They spent days and weeks among them, or had them about them at Tallengetts. They made a visit, when at Moolap, to Lahni Mill, and found the Popkins's there enjoying all the quiet happiness of that beautiful scenery. Abiah was as steady as old Time himself. A regular, sober, rusty-dusty miller, admiring his little active wife, who had now a round rosy face, and a clear, blue eye, reflecting not merely the color of the sky, but the joy of heaven above it. The Fitzpatricks took wonderfully to the old people, and to the young ones too. Mrs. Patty was an especial favorite with Sir Thomas and Lady Fitzpatrick. Mr. Martin treated her quite as a daughter. Aunt Judith got up quite a fiirtation with Jones. She was continually in laughter at his odd ideas, so gravely and innocently expressed.

She went out one day with him to collect ome early mushrooms, which he assured her were a species of carnations, because they were said to contain some of the properties of flesh. and carnations were called after flesh. He said that if he could afford it, he would put a Thames-Tunnel under the Campaspe, to go through during floods.

"But it would not be a Thames Tunnel." said Aunt Judith, "it would be a Campaspe

tunnel." "No," said Jonas, "that can't be, because there is no Campaspe tunnel; it is under the

Thames, and therefore is a Thames tunnel." Out of that Aunt Judith could not drive him But what amused her still more was that he told her he meant to marry when he was twenty; and when she asked him who was his intended,

he said-"Oh! she's in England." They had made it up as they sat by a well when they were only ten years old.

"But," said Aunt Judith, " if she was ter then, she is seventeen now, and may have fallen in love with some one else." "Oh, no!" said Jones, " for I have writte

and asked her, and she says she has always beeptrue to me, and can very well wait for three more years."

the fancy of Aunt Judith imto wait " for three years more," at the great age

But time has passed on. The Fitzpatricks at length bade a regretful adieu to Tallengetta, and sailed to England. They found their old German composers expressed himself much it is called, or who approves or condemns it—be home and estates all ready for them. Great delighted with some of our popular Ethiopian events have taken place. Charles, with the full approbation of all parties, has married Sara German watering-place, in company with Fer- papers and the signor's friends say to the con-Martin, and prides himself more every day on | dinand Freilligrath, well known to many of our her beauty and good sense. Georgiana has be- readers as one of the patriot poets of Germany: come Lady Dunallen, for Flavel came over with Hoffman Von Fallersleben, one of the Gottin that since he has become attached to a wife, he has had less intercourse with the spirit invisible; but never was the young Lord Dunallen more contented with his lot.

Both he and Charles talk of making a visit one haunts and friends at the antipodes, for they remember their abode there as a beautiful and novel portion of their existence, and retain the fondest affection for the Squatter's Home, whether it were in the Desert of Ba larock, or on the lovely heights of Tallengetta.

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

HENRY PETERSON, EDITOR.

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1857.

All the Contents of the Post are Set up Expressly Reprint of a Daily Paper.

TERMS, &c.

The terms of the Post are \$2 a year, if paid m advance-\$3, if not paid in advance. For \$5, IN ADVANCE one cop: is sent three years. We continue the following low terms to Clubs, to be sent in the city to one address, and in the country

Thirteen (and one to the getter up of Club.) 15,00 44
Twenty (and one to the getter up of Club.) 30,00

Persons reciding in BRITISH NORTH AMERICA must remit TWENTY-FIVE CENTS in addition to the subscrip-tion price, as we have to prepay the United States postage. ADDITIONS TO CLUBS.—Any person having sent the noney and names for a Club, may add new names to it at the lingly supply the back numbers if we have them. Our object in to have all the subscriptions in each Club end at the same

The money for Clubs must always be sent in advance When the sum is large, a draft should be procured if possible—the cost of which may be deducted from the amount. REJECTED COMMUNICATIONS.-We cannot under take to return rejected communications. If the article is worth preserving it is generally worth making a clean copy of

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The following articles are respectfully declined: "All and More Beside;" "The Earth's Wedding; "Laughing Philosophers;" "The chrew Wife; Lines to Walter of G _____, etc., etc." G. M. Harper's Ferry. We know of no such publi

no Magazines published in Phonographic or Phonetic

A. N. C. Sheffield, Mass. Respectfully declined.

PROSPECTUS.

For the information of strangers who may chance to se stions during the present year (1857):-

WILLIAM HOWITT, (OF ENGLAND,) ALICE CARY, T. S. ARTHUR, GRACE GREENWOOD MRS. E. D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH, AUGUSTINE DUGANNE, MRS. M. A. DENISON, The Author of "AN EXTRA-JUDICIAL STATEMENT," The Au ther of "ZILLAH, THE CHILD MEDIUM," &c., &c. Mr. Howitt's Novelet being completed, we design ing in our next number,

THE STORY OF A COUNTRY GIRL By ALICE CARY. An Original Novelet, written expressly for the Post. The following will then be given

THE WITHERED HEART.

An Original Novelet, written expressly for the Post, by T. S. ARTHUR.

LIGHTHOUSE ISLAND.

An Original Novelet, by the Author of "My Confession," "Zilinb; The Child Medium," &c. FOUR IN HAND; OR THE BEQUEST.

Written for the Post, by GRACE GREENWOOD. THE QUAKER'S PROTEGE.

An Original Novelet, written for the Post by Mrs. MARY A. DENISON, Author of "Mark, the Sexton," " Home

THE RAID OF BURGUNDY. A TALE OF THE SWISS CANTONS.

By AUGUSTINE DUGANNE, Author of "The Lost of the Wilderness," &c., &c.

We have also the promise of a SHORT AND CONDENSES NOVELET BY MRS. SOUTHWORTH,

te run through about six or eight numbers of the Post. In addition to the above list of contributions, we design continuing the usual amount of FOREIGN LET PERS. ORIGINAL SKETCHES, CHOICE SELECTIONS from all sources, AGE CULTURAL ARTICLES, GE-NERAL NEWS, HUMOROUS ANECDOTES. EN-GRAVINGS, View of the PRODUCE AND STOCK

OUR NOVELETS.

MARKETS, THE PHILADELPHIA RETAIL MAR-

KET, BANK NOTE LIST, &c. For terms, see

head of this column.

We conclude this week Mr. Howitt's novelet of TALLENGETTA, which we think all will admit to be not only an interesting, but a very instructive story-affording a picture of life in Australia, the perfect accuracy of which may be

In our next paper we design commencing

THE STORY OF A COUNTRY GIRL BY ALICE CARY.

Miss Cary's high reputation as a poet and story-writer, doubtless will whet the public appetite for the perusal of this last effort from her en-which, in our opinion, will be pronounced one of the best stories that she has written.

THE SPANISH COINS .- We perceive that the Senate has amended the Coinage Bill, so that the new cents to be made of nickel and copper, will be paid out at the Mint for the Spanish coins, at the full or neminal value of the latter. This is much better than the plan to get possession of them at the reduced rates first contemplated, and which plan certainly would have Let the puffs and pedants have their own way. house. There they were taught to work, sup-

says that Mendelssohn-Mendelssohn, be it remembered, is one of the very greatest of great melodies. The writer chanced to meet him at a them in time to add comfort to his father's last gen professors, and also a popular poet, and days, and it is a curious pschycological fact Gutzkow the dramatist. All these eminert men were charmed with some of the best Ethiopian melodies, and Von Fallersleben so much so. of his sister. The growing environments of the that he requested to be furnished with the notes visible life have, as it were, drawn a veil over the of a number of these airs, to which he afterwards wrote German words for the German people. The writer goes on to say that he always of these days, with their wives, to their old at Frankfurt, who usually condescended to no thing less classic than the music of Bach and

Beethoven, by thrumming on a guitar and singing to him the negro air of "Coal Black Rose"-which we agree in thinking a beautiful melody. These are capital nuts for those people to crack who 'are continually declaring, in theory and practice, that no music is good but those difficult compositions which try the throats and lungs of trained singers, and are more remarks. ble for intricacy and capriciousness than for euphony and melody. We have often stoutly delared, and been scoffed at and laughed at for

declaring, that certain simple and familiar airs had in them a soul of music more pure and true than could be found in many of the impudent and tawdry operas and operatic pieces which wear out so many thousands of white kid gloves in the annual applause they demand and receive, and are the cause of so much fine fustian said and written in their praise. But the Ethiopian tunes, or the Scotch or Irish melodies we have cited, have been contemptuously flonted and accounted unworthy of consideration. Yet Mendelssohn can listen to such music

with hearty pleasure and approbation. The fact is, that any melody that satisfies the ense of beauty, and stirs the sources of satisfaction in our hearts, is true and good music, whatever pedants and professors say. "Annie Laurie" is as noble a melody of its kind and degree, as one of Beethoven's symphonies. Diversity is not necessarily inferiority. A tearose is as lovely as Niagara. No doubt the cataract is greater than the flower, because the emotions it excites are greater; but the flower is also great, notwithstanding. And no doubt Beethoven's seventh symphony is greater than " Annie Laurie:" but " Annie Laurie" is great, also. The world of art is wide, and many different things have their proper and honorable place therein. We cannot but compassionate those bigoted esthetic dunderheads who must turn up their artistic noses at the melody of Rosa Lee" because Mozart wrote Don Giovanni. What would be thought of the person who should declare that exquisite gush of pure pathos-Burns's "Highland Mary"-not poe-

Immortality ? what it thinks, because said music is puffed in the venal papers, and pronounced superlatively superfine by the dilettantes,-it deserves to be. and we hope it will be, blown into the limbo of oblivion. As music, it is beneath contempt .-Nothing can be music that is devoid of melody. A confused tumble and jumble, and swarm of the singer or the keys of the instrument-or a series of methodical yells, trills, demoniac guffaws, and caterwauls hopelessly intermingled and poured forth with unintermitting intensity and unbroken continuity from the same sources is not music, however difficult of execution. or wonderful for its intricacy and singularity.-It bears no more relation to true music than the egerdemain of Signor Blitz does to the mighty arm-sweep of Cicero in the climax of his eloquence. It is something done before us, not something done for us. The effect of true music is always poetical. It melts and kindles, it dilates and inspires. The sham music may fix attention and excite wonder; it can do nothing higher. The one is an angel singing to the soul in the soul's own language; the other is an imp tickling the ear with a nightingale's feather. Of course, our readers will understand us as thinking well of Italian and other foreign music worthy of the name. Precious little we hear of or else mutilated in the singing, by the enterprising foreigners who come here, bent on fingering our dollars at as little outlay of voice and effort as possible. For instance: we doubt very much if the grand and weird German opera. Der Freuschutz, often as it has been sung in this country, has ever been entirely sung, and endoubt if ever an operatic troupe visited this country whose ability was equal to the effort of singing it. Individual artists there have been and are in the country capable of performing their parts in | are worth. the score, but a company, never-if so, whenand where? No; we are fed with the draff and husks of music, with now and then a fine melody thrown in, by way of tid-bit, and are talked into believing it all magnificent. This is true in more than half the instances. Meanwhile, our own household airs-those tunes that are the lyric poetry of music-the psalns and chants, the songs and melodies that are entwined with our very heartstrings, and sing among our sweetest and saddest memories, pouring their own sweetness and sadness around them like the light and melody of heaven-are decried and despised, and we are advised to consider them simple and low in comparison with this thoughtless, soulless, emotionless, meaningless, brilliant fiddle-faddle which gets ventilated on

concert-room platforms, or poured from brassy and noisy orchestras! It is all a mistake. We advise people to think for themselves, and not take their music any more than their morals, on somebody else's word. Yankee Doodle, The Star Spangled Banner, Money Musk, Dandee, Coronation, the Marseilles Hymn of Liberty, Old Dan Tucker, Coal Black Rose, Annie Laurie, Sweet Home, and a hundred others, will be sung and played when this foreign riff raff is forgotten-will be sung and played with the master masic of Mozart and Mendelssohn, Beethoven, Rossini and Weber as long as human art and human memory can transmit melody to the generations. But when you hear music that speaks to your plied with work, and compelled to be industri-

or like whatever is great and glad and fair-no house. matter from whence it comes, or by what name | Let us try Count Rumford's plan in this assured that it is music, and true and good music, and be satisfied that whatever the paid trary, the great composers and the common

We have already, on former occasions, said that great cities and towns and many country ble tatterdemalions who so constantly hold out the profits of their labor. to us the asking hand.

It is a crying evil. What ought to be done about it? It is the duty of the private citizen, some contend, to give alms to every one that asks for it, cases where he knows his alms would be misapplied excepted. In cases where he can know nothing of the need of the asker, it is perhaps better to give at the risk of being deceived, than to incur the possible sin of sending misery away unrelieved. But it is the duty of the aggregate of private citizens, known as the public, acting through their legislators, to prevent the possibility of any individual being drives any person to beg of him, and at the same time making invalid the pretexts on which lazy with delight, and the educated ear and cultivated mind of eminent poets and artists receive it and vicious people pursue the shameful trade of mendicancy. In devising measures to these ends, we nee

to be firm, but also kind and mild. Laws and institutions must not be founded in contempt, scoru, vindictive or resentful feelings of any kind, or dictated by the interests of any particular class or body of the community. They must be laid in justice and mercy, and framed for the best interests of all. Deliberate loafers, loungers, and begging impostors are as truly, though in a different sense, unfortunate, as needy people coerced into beggary by the pangs of hunger, or the fear of starvation. It is a man's misfortune to lose that self-respect and those decent manly virtues which keep most men from being beggars-or to have been born without, or missed being taught, that self re spect and those virtues. Let us be chary in our judgments, and abundant in our remedies. It is not for us to determine how guilty that lazy person is who would rather beg his bread than earn it. Rather let us see if our motherwit cannot devise means by which that lazy try, because of Wordsworth's majestic Ode to person can be kindly compelled to deserve the food he eats, and taught to be ashamed of beg. and knavish as he, but who never got that reputation. Gentlemen that think they are absolved from the duty of labor, because they have money, are the examples which make beggars. Men that make laws to serve class-inte rests, which also debase and unman a certain range of human natures, are responsible not only for mendicancy, but for many another notes hudding and fuldling from the threat of evil. King Bomba and the breed of crowned knaves of which he is the representative, framing ordinances and statutes which crush out freedom and virtue from the hearts of a people, or prevent virtue and freedom from entering in, are making beggars by the hundred, and clodpoles and brutes by the thousand. If the policy of the British Government had ever been just and kind to Ire land-if it had ever furnished or left the Irish people work, and the incentives and obligations to work, and the workman's fair day's wages-Irish cities would not now be swarming with the worst and wildest beggars in the world .-While demoralizing agencies everywhere are so numerous, active and invincible, let us be careful how we blame men for being demoralized. Let us rather proceed on the hypothesis that they have been unfortunate, and apply remedies to their habits and condition, as kind and just to them as to the public for whose benefit these remedies are also applied. Society and it, though. What we do hear, is only half sung Government, responsible for the evils their agents or individuals cause, should busy themselves with the prevention and correction of

those evils. How to do it is the question. The busines of the journalist is not so much to think out necessary measure to suit some exigency of occasion, as to get the public to thinking it out. The most he can do is to give his own views to the common stock which his readers will furnish, and let them weigh for what they

Count Rumford, the contemporary of Frank in, was a practical philosopher who we feat has not been credited as he deserves. We always thought higher of Liebig, the great German chemist and scientifician, after we read that he applied his scientific acquirements to instruct people in the arts of wholesome cookery, farming, etc., and we got our first respect for Count Rumford when we heard that he invented a stove. The true man of science aims to be useful to his fellow beings, and uses his knowledge and intellect in the service of his kind. The glory of every worthy scientifician between Kepler and Franklin, is that he served rather than shone. But Count Rumford did better things than inventing stoves. He has left us a lesson on the subject of which we treat, which we commend to the attention of all thinking men. It is said that passing through one of the German cities, he was beset by an immense swarm of boisterous beggars. He immediately bethought himself that these professional leeches, instead of sucking their sustenance out of the body politic, might be transformed into working men, supporting themselves and enriching the State. He laid his idea before the king, and the king told him to go shead. So the Count caused a large workhouse to be built, filled with all the implements of labor, and provided with competent instructors and overseers. When all was ready, the police swooped down on the beggars one morning, and bore them off to the work-

A WORD ABOUT MUSIC.

A correspondent of the New York Musical World, says some things which we welcome as confirmatory of the soundness of our own like the speech of orators, like poems, like the speech of orators, like the speech orators, like the speech of orators, like the speech of orators, cheriabed, but heretical, musical opinions. He pageantries of nature or the master-works of art, of the articles manufactured in the work-

country. Let us try it with the improvements which a larger and more humane philosophy suggest. Our object is not simply selfish. We do not aim only to get rid of the beggars, and to enrich our city treasuries. We aim to make sense of the thinking world are agreed with you. of bad citizens good citizens. We seek the elevation of human-kind, and whoever elevates the humblest member of society elevates in some degree every member of society. Institute work-houses Fill them with tools and teachers. places are afflicted with an Egyptian plague of If men or women want work, give them work. eggars. In the cities they are very numerous, Pay them a fair price for their labor-enough and are of all kinds sound and sturdy men and to inspire them with ambition to labor well. boys, and men and boys neither sturdy nor Teach them practically that industry is wealth. sound-women and girls of various ages and or its beginnings. Put no restraint on their put into ecstacies a stern old German theorist physical conditions-chi'dren, male and female, liberty-let it be a work house, not a jail. Make of all sizes and aspects. Differing in manner the laber that is done therein, emulative, hopeand method, they all agree in begging with ful, pleasant, remunerative. Allow no idleness persistence and industry. Some of these in it, nor any mendicancy out of it. Remove every wretched people are really needy, some idle and excuse for beggars by saving-Here are work and lazy by nature or habit, some want work and wages for you-you may do the one and earn are unable to find it, and some want wages with- the other if you want to-if you don't want to. out wanting the work that wins it. The quaint you must, for beggars we won't tolerate! Thus writer that spoke of "God's poor, the devil's a large number of people will be benefitted, and poor, and the poor devils," would find abundant society as well; our streets will be free from examples of his classifications among these pitia- mendicants, and our revenues be increased by

LOTTERY TICKETS.

It is very evident from many indications that the business of selling lottery tickets is extremely active at the present time-not only in the States where lotteries are legal, but where they are strictly prohibited. Among the poorer classes especially, we fear that a great deal of money is yearly worse than wasted in this manner. Even were lotteries always honorably managed, they would necessarily be a loss to the public-for who would enter into the busi swindled, by doing away with the necessity that blanks as always to leave a fair balance for himness, unless he could so arrange the prizes and self. But, as it is, we have little doubt that chance has very little to do with the drawings. Prizes probably are doled out in this direction or in that, just as they are needed to keep the silly dupes a little in heart, and prevent them from becoming utterly discouraged. One small prize doubtless will keep up the spirits of a whole neighborhood for several years. And then, the prize is nearly always used in the purchase of fresh tickets-so nothing is really spent in its bestowal. It amounts practically to a loan of the money for a short time, without interest. A man recently complained to Alderman Eneu, of this city, that his wife expended sometimes from fifteen to eighteen dollars a week in the purchase of tickets-often pledging their clothing and other articles to realize the means thus employed.

The practical working of this folly of purchasing lottery tickets, is well shown by "An Old Merchant," in the Augusta (Ga.) Evening Dispatch. We republish his article, in the hope that it may lead some who now are in the habit of squandering their means in this way, to abandon the practice altogether :-

After I had failed and settled up pretty much all my old business, I had yet several little confidential debts that I wished very much to pay. world, and I determined to buy lottery tickets with it, in the hope of drawing a prize, and then pay off all I owed, and so be free once more. Before purchasing the tickets I called on an d to whom I owed the largest amount, old frien to consult him as to the best mode of investing opened to him all my hopes and intention applauded my motives, but remarked "The lottery appears to be a new thing to you but it is an old one to me. At the time when otteries were rather new in Georgia, nine others and myself entered into a partnership which was to last for ten years. We each con tributed \$3,000, making the handsome capital of \$30,000, which was to be used solely in buying lottery tickets. Now, with all this money all our smartness and great facilities, which yo know nothing of, for buying, how do you think we stood at the end of the ten years? I remarked that they must have coined

we received back \$25,000, and lost the interest, then at eight per cent. on the whole for ten years. The \$30,000, if invested at simple inteest for the ten years, would have returned us \$54,000, and at compound interest \$64,763, Thus, you see, to sum it up, we lost the compound interest on \$30,000 for ten years. mak-

Making a clear loss of "This, sir," he continued, is my first and last experience in lotteries, and you may act on it as you choose."

Well, as I had determined to invest I did so, and it was the last I saw of my \$100. It was my first, and to this time, my last attempt to make money by buying lottery tickets.

TEA AS A SUMMER DRINK.

Frederick Sala, writing from Russia to Dickens's Household Words, mentions that on a table near him stands " a largish tumbler filled with a steaming liquid of a golden color in which floats a thin slice of lemon. It is TEA: the most delicious, the most soothing, the most thirst-allaying drink you can have in summertime, and in Russia."

Tea, flavored with the slice of lemon, we have never tried; neither are we prepared to recommend as a summer beverage tea steaming hot, as Sala does. But tea made strong, (as we like i-or as strong as you like it,) well sweetened, with good milk or better cream in it in sufficient quantity to give it a dark yellow color, and the whole mixture cooled in an ice-chest to the temperature of ice-water, is "tie most delicious, the most soothing, the most thirst allaying drink" we have ever treated ourselves or friends to. We know of nothing to compare with it for deliciousness or refreshment. It cheers, but not inebriates. Its stimulus is gentle, its flavor exquisite. Try it, good reader; make a note of this now, and when the summer fervor visits you, and you feel, with Sydney Smith, that for the sake of coolne se you could get out of your flesh and sit in your bones, try our specific of ice-cold tea. Juleps, cobblers and such things, sink to utter insignificance beside it. They are only temporarily refreshing, and fire the blood after the five minutes following their imbibition. Soda is folly; it inflates one painfully with carbonic gas, and adds to the discomfort heat produces. Ice-water is unsatisfying; you drink till you feel water-logged, and derive no benefit. Ice-cream is the only preparation fit to be mentioned with our cold tea. Some of our restaurant and saloon keepers would do well to keep this mixture among their summer re'reshments. We feel sure that it would pay them pecuniarily to do so. The beverage only needs to be known to be popular.

movement of the great frozen masses in the Ohio and its tributaries. The population flocked bells were set ringing. The ice in the Missis. which, it is thought, will be held in London. sippi, is also moving. As far north as Portland, carried down the river. In consequence of this disaster, the communication with the South was broken for a time. On the 9th, the Susquehanna, two feet of ice and water on the road. The

THE NEW YORK TRAGEDY.

navigation. There is no great gain without some

We give the material points in the evidence taken before the coroner's jury in the case of he murder of Dr. Burdell. The popular feeling appears to run very strong against Mrs. Cunningham, Mr. Eckel and Mr. Snodgrasa, While must be remembered that every one has a right to be considered innocent until found guilty, we unite with the popular feeling so far as to have no hesitancy in saying, that the appearances warrant the trial of Mrs. Cunningham and Mr. Eckel for the murder. In order that they should have a fair and impartial trial, we consider it the duty of the press to abstain from many comments upon the case. We also should consider it just as well, in this respect, if even the testimony taken before the coroner had not been so fully and minutely published. Moreover, the effect of such reading upon the public morals, is decidedly pernicious. Details of murder and other criminal cases, are hardly beneficial reading for the family circle. And vet newspapers which oppose the hanging of criminals in public, on account of the hardening effect upon the beholders, devote whole pages to the minutest details of a wanton's corrupt life, or the means by which an atrocious murder was committed. But as long as fathers and husbands my window, on a slate tombstone, m will give the preference to papers that thus I am informed, the following touch committed. But as long as fathers and husbands pander to a morbid and corrupt appetite, so long editors will try to please them. It would be more consistent however in such editors, not to denounce at the same time the ideal murders, seduction, and suicides which are the staple of the yellow-covered literature.

THE NEWS FROM EUROPE.

We have news from Europe to the 24th of January. The British officials are "going it" generally with unabated fervor. In the Persia Gulf, their fleet has captured the forts of Busher and the Island of Karrack. Canton, they are again bombarding. "The Chinese authorities still continuing obslinate," as the formal phrase has it (a phrase constructed on the principle of Talleyrand-to wit, that the use of language is to conceal truth)—the British fleet have taken and destroyed the Folly forts on the river. The rain of blazing shells was being poured anew upon Canton when the mail steamer that brings us news from that region, left. The Chinese, meanwhile, had set fire to the foreign factories and hongs, and destroyed the Oriental, the Agra, and the Mercantile Banks.

The hongs are a series of buildings constitu ting the European quarter. There are thirteen of them-including those of the British, Dutch, American, French, Austrian, Swedish, Danish and Russian governments. To have destroyed these will probably embroil the unhappy Chinese with all these governments. In their fury against the "barbarians" (who deserve the name.) they seem to have forgotten prudence. Presently, perhaps, we shall behold the grateful spectacle of all these Christians trampling on all these Pagans, by way of illustrating the Sermon on the Mount!

At home, in England, the officials are trying how not to do it," us usual. The "Circumlocution Office" is in one of those frequent crises which are the patriotic afflictions of those illustrious families of the Barnacles and Stiltstalkings who condescend to monopolize the business of governing in that country. The matter in hand is the task of re-constructing the Cabinet. To properly understand the difficulty of this undertaking, our readers must be familiar with the pages of Dickens's "Bleak House" and Little Dorrit." Lord Doodle will not go out, and the Earl of Coodle will not come in. Sir William Buffy asks what is to be done with his friend Fuffy, and as Huffy will not consent to a certain arrangement with Cuffy, Muffy cannot be attended to. So Government is at a deadlock for the present, until something is settled Lord Aberdeen, Sir James Graham, and Mr Gladstone, says the London Herald, had held meetings at Sir Sidney Herbert's house in London, and Lord Aberdeen had two interviews with Lord Palmerston.

The Herald adds there is little doubt that Sir Charles Wood will retire from the Admiralty, and will be succeeded by Sir George Grey, Sir James Graham taking some other post. The Chancellor of the Exchequer will be replaced by Mr. Gladstone, whose great coup will be another promise of a reduction of the income tax. Sir Robert Peel will also resign his po sition at the Admiralty Board. Meanwhile, some of the other London papers ridicule the Herald statement, and virtually declare that the effort of how not to do it will be successful for some time to come-in other words that there is no immediate prospect of a coalition.

The merchants of Nantes, Orleans, Paris, Lyons and Marseilles, have petitioned Louis Napoleon, to interest himself in obtaining indemnification from the United States for the French citizens whose property was destroyed at the bombardment of Greytown (San Juan,) on the 13th of July, 1854.

Verges, the assassin of the Archbishop of Paris, has petitioned Louis Napoleon to be Rulheries, to read two tales of his ow exiled instead of guillotined. In the course of sition. After having heard the first his petition, he asserts himself to be the Peter fore the author could take the sec the Hermit of a new crusade, and declares that his pocket, Rulheries said in murdering the Archbishop, he was only an- other best."

nouncing his mission by a comp d'etat! But probably, Verges will discover that one murder only makes a villain, though two thousand, an Emperor. The poor wretch is now in prison, awaiting his fate, whatever that may be.

The Swins difficulty, though nominally settled, down to the wharves, and all the steamboat is to be made the subject of a conference,

The Russian fleet has been destroying the pirates Maine, and south as Washington, the rivers are of Starpa, on the Caspian Sea, at "the request breaking their frost fetters, and roaring to the of the Persian Government." It is said that sea. The long bridge between Washington and the Russians have occupied Astrabad, a Perthe Virginia side of the Potomac was swept sian city. This seems like the preparatory move away by the ice on the 8th, and large portions toward an open coalition with the Shah of Persia against England.

In Naples and Sicily, the wretched state of things consequent on having such a brute as Schuvlkill, Delaware and other rivers in Penna. Bomba for a ruler, continues. The continental were much swollen, and considerable damage papers announce a great number of executions was done by the drifting ice. The trains on the for mere political offences. At Catania, Louis Camden and Amboy Railroad were detained by Pellegrino, a young man, but a distinguished the ice forced out of the river at Bordentown, chemist, was shot for being too good and brave and piled upon the track. There were about a man for such a country. The king's bought bayonets mounted guard in the streets all that Norristown, and the Harrisburg and Lancaster day. Another distinguished man, Doctor roads were much obstructed in the same man- Guarneri, has been sentenced to death. The ner. A great deal of mischief was caused in editors of two literary papers are in prison .-Oswego and Albany by the same cause. Albany Everywhere throughout the realm of Bomba, was flooded, by the rising of the river, and a numerous arrests are continually made. The lose sustained of two millions of dollars. Of inhabitants of the towns are retiring in numbers. course, a good deal of damage to flatboats, to the country to escape the constant, dreadful steamboats, shipping and other marine property, surveillance and persecution of the police. This is being done, but the general business interests state of things is not without consolation. If it everywhere are profiting by the re-opening of is true that

> " He that roors for liberty Faster binds the tyrant's power,"it is not less true that

- the tyrant's cruel glee Forces on the freer hour

The volcano foams and seethes under Bot by and by, the blood-roar of the explosion !

LIFE IN BOSTON. John Phoenix, the witty Californian, rec

passed a few days in Boston, and writes staid city, to the Knickerbocker, as follows

a cheerful view of a grave yard, musing rious matters and things in a solemn mind well befitting the place and the os Seventeen inches of snow fell last nig Boston looks white like the Island of h and to the full as desolate. Through the and reverberating passages of this anci ing; around the corners of the sinuot from each door and window, in every p and public building, and from the he God, resounds the peculiar sharp hacking an of the population of Boston. Ever them has it. It is the disease of the When I meet an acquaintance in the abstain from the usual greeting, and is say, "How is your cough?" and the variably is, "About the sand." Co and the ancient pastime of hawking by expectoration,) are the principal in this cold city. In the grave-

which, I doubt not, describes the majority of the silent incumbents of the

The Tremont House is in many respe-good institution; it is perfectly cean and arranged, the attendance is good and the der excellent; but there is a air of gloom and solemnity pervalent establishment, well suited to waiters, dressed in black with move silently and sadiy about ing like so many Methodist mi teen children, four hundred donation parties; the man in miles—in any point of view; the name of the House stamped in letters, (to prevent religious st bottling it,) lies on every table, and bermaids attend family prayers in the b All is "grand, gloomy," and it m fessed, exceedingly peculiar. I have but two jokes in this solemn place, and the fell like the flakes of snow, silent and unnotice An unfortunate individual in the last evening was seized with an unusually lent fit of coughing, which, if a man could any possibility be turned inside out, would have done it; and as a partial cessation of it occu red, with his hair standin ong end, (he coughed his hat off.) his face glowing with ertion, and the tears standing in his unhai eyes, he very naturally gave vent to a proj execration. Everybody looked shocked remarked in an audible tone to my companie that the exclamation was a coffer-dam: an mirable contrivance for raising obstruct adopted by the gentleman to clear his th but no one laughed, and I incontinently went bed. This morning on riving I discovered my boots, left outside the door to be em lished with blacking, had like those of I bastes, not been displaced; so I said to porter, a man of grave and solemn aspect: have a very honest set of people about Why?" said the porter, wit he use. somewhat startled expression. "Because rejoined, "I left my boots outside my last night, and find this morning no one touched them." That man walked off all and stately, and never knew that I had humorous. Disappointments have been mi

cold comes back again. I have tonians in more genial c to be very hearty and agr MR. BUCRANAN'S gentlemen are now st Cobb, of Georgia, E of South Carolina Bright, of Indiana. Black, of Pennsy said to have

in life. I remember in early childhood the theatre to see Mrs. W. H. Smith ap

two pieces; the bilis said she

she came on the stage put tire like any other lady, my impression that Bosto

precise, and solemn city.

up the warmer nature of

don't have time to got the

owing entirely to the int

of State. Of course Cabinet, until the east semi-officially, declared deal of difference between t and officiously-much of already done, having been latter term would more p

The eccentric Orient Purgetall, who has died was exceedingly attached to I of her birthdays, when she been confined to her bed he presented her with her age left blank.

A pretended wit went to

Paris Letter.

PUMERAL SPLENDORS-ECCLESIASTICAL WHITE-WASHING-A CHARITABLE WISH-CONCLUSION OF THE COUNTESS'S STORY.

PARIS, Jan. 15, 1857.

Mr. Editor of the Post : The corpse of the ill-fated Archbishop Sibour was interred, on Saturday last, with all the pomp that could be brought to bear upon a funeral Detachments of soldiers formed the hedge from the archepiscopal palace to Notre Dame, and other companies marched with the procession, their music and banners contrasting curiously with the black gowns of the interminable lines of priests. Among them were the Household Guard of the Emperor, and some of the imperial carriages followed the hearse. Notre Dame was magnificently hung with draperies of black and milver; a dais, lined with ermine, being erected over the catafalque on which the coffin was laid during the funeral ceremony. Even the outside of the cathedral, at the principal entrance, was hung with draperies reaching from the Galerie des rois to the ground. A great concourse of people turned out to witness the show; cannon of Notre Dame and the principal churches "nttered their voices," deep and muffled, through the day. The body of the prelate, carefully embalmed, is interred in the vaults of the cathedral, with those of the long line of his predecessors; and his heart, according to the custom of the liocese, is buried in the chapel of the Carmeltes, on the other side of the river. The church of St. Etienne du Mont, where the crime was perpetrated, has been undergoing the most tredoug spiritual " cleansing" in the way of ayers, chantings, and masses, and all the rches of the metropolis have been busy with ayers, penitential services, and so on.

The Emperor was so much affected by the der of the archbishop, that he was unable to p on the following night; but walked up and the Reserved Terrace of the Tuileries lens, accompanied only by an aid de-camp, I two o'clock next morning.

ean but wish that the blow, since it has struck, may at least have the effect of some other despots "shake in their the tyrant of Naples to take his full in the forebodings thus suggested.

the Russian difficulty, and the affair of stel, they are regarded as settled. The of the archbishop has come in opportunely the newspapers something to talk of: in he dearth of foreign matters of inthe journals are beginning to throw themon the Agricultural and Cattle Exhibition to here three months hence, and ibltion of Works of Living Artists, to open But there is little reason to fearthat they will be left very long me new trouble turning up in some Europe to give them subjects for their

But must hasten to return to the Countess's t, and to the vain-glorious Herr Deckas your readers will remember, we go, in his velvet hung dressing room, est of his valets, putting the finishing the toilet in which he was to repair to after him, on of Herr Van Selkirk, to give shape to the matrimonial visions which had d his mental vision. After havin is gold snuff-box, and his gold-headhaving caused a quantity of essence be showered on his lace ruffles, he ree-cornered hat under his arm, and through the sanded alley of the garwed by a couple of footmen in redent livery, towards the pretty gondola of med Indian wood, which was awaiting him on the edge of the artificial river that meanlered through the grounds. This gondola, manned by six rowers, was fitted up with the endor, and shaded by an awning of pink satin with gilded fringe. As soon as the rubicund millionaire had taken his place beneath this dais, the fairy-like boat shot on its way, swift as an arrow, preceded by a runner, bearing his wand in his hand, and proud of the glory of which he formed a part. When the gondola reached the limit of the garden, the runner opened the grating which barred its entrance,

and the gilded toy proceeded on its rejoicing

way, along the public canal, to the city.

An hour afterwards, Herr Deckers landed in Haarlem, and threaded its streets, preceded and followed by his servants, in the direction of rich banker's dwelling. As he passed the dark and crooked streets in the neighborhood of the old market, he suddenly stopped short, in ecstacy, in front of a little wooden house whose upper story projected beyond its ground-floor, and whose rafters were delicately carved over with garlands of flowers, the work of some forgotten artist of the sixteenth century. But it was neither the architectural style of the house, nor the beauty of these old carvings, that thus excited the admiration of the ex-fisherman; for his gaze was n the window of the ground floor. as was sufficiently evident from maker, Peters Schwartz. Not that self was in any way remarkable, all the other shop-windows of the that day, and consisting of small, round eque and greenish glasses, much the bottoms of so many old beerthe window was open, and upon vase of Japan porcelain, and in a superb half-double tulip, whose the purest pearl-grey, were ques of the richest carmine more beautiful than any of those p in any known catalogue, not only letype perfectly unique.

> seckers had somewhat recovamazement at seeing so splendid n possession of a simple artisan, he himself that he should be able to obwel on easy terms; and forgetment with the Herr Banker, he "kshop, and inquired of the the Herr Deckers!" cried the votary

astonished at my good fortune! Where lit from, eh ? Just from my own seed. berr ; just from my own seedlings.' seedlings! what, you raise seed-

44 And why not I this sample proves, methinks that we know something of the art."

characting that would be far more useful to pal thoroughfares, possesses broad, handsome.

pocket a handful of gold pieces, and throwing them, uncounted, on the shoemaker's work-

"What, Herr Amateur!" cried the shoema ker, with a joyous twinkle in his eye, as he quietly pushed back the gold towards his visitor, " do you seriously offer me a paltry hand. ful of coin for a flower which is without its equal in the world? Really you are too generous; you quite overshelm me, I do assure

"If it be only the price that parts us, name your own. I am ready to triple this sum, nay, to quadruple it."

"No, no; the tulip is mine; and I do not wish to sell it."

"Come, come, Peters; no nonsense with me. Tell me what you will take, and I will give it; for the tulip I must have, at any price."

"Good : now listen to me. You shall not have my tulip at any price. Not but what there is a price," added the shoemaker, as though struck by a sudden thought, "at which, if you choose, the tulip is yours." And quitting his work, he took the millionaire by the hand with a mysterious air, and placing his forefinger on his lip, as though to recommend silence, he led him to the bottom of the dark little shop .boomed at short intervals, and the great bells Here he gently opened a door, which turned noiselessly on its hinges, and raising a corner of the tapestried curtain that hung across the doorway, the millionaire obtained a glimpse into a room hung with tapestry of the same description, and furnished with a degree of elegance and luxury most astonishing in the house of a workman. A ray of sunshine fell slantingly through the small panes of the win . dow of the little boudoir, lighting up the cost. ly trifles that filled the shelves of a richlycarved cabinet, and touching with lustraus warmth the long glossy curls of a beautiful fair-haired girl, so absorbed in the sewing on which she was engaged, that she was quite unconscious of what was going on.

"What do you think of that ?" inquired Master Peters, as he again dropped the curtain, and closed the door, as noiselessly as he had opened it, with the look of a miser turning the key of visit of the ancient head of the establishment

"Ach, mein Gott! what a lovely creature!" exclaimed his guest, forgetting even the wonderful tulip in his admiration of the charming

"That young maiden is my only child; she and my tulip are my sole treasures, and I shall not part with the one without the other," returned Peters.

The millionaire, unable to imagine what the shoemaker could mean, took one of the oaken stools in the shop, and seated himself there. upon, waiting for the solution of the enigma.

"Herr Deckers," continued the man of the awl, "you have a son old enough to marry. The angel you have just seen, will soon be nineteen years of age. Present your son to my daughter, and if the young people like one another, let us unite them. The tulip will be

my daughter's dowry." At this unlooked for proposition, Herr Deckers started from his seat, and left the shop with no other reply than a glance of crushing scorn, which he cast upon the shoemaker. But the latter, unmoved by his haughty airs, called

"You may take it, or leave it, my Lord Deckers; and moreover, your son must be to For I desire her happiness above all things."

As he left the gloomy little shop, the florimaniac suddenly bethought him of the errand on which he was bound. But the hour appointed for the interview had gone by, and the discomfitted millionaire caused himself to be rowed back forthwith to his country house, tormented the whole of the way, and through the whole of that night, with the distracting image of the flower that threw his boasted collection into the shade.

A funny dog, truly, was this Peters Schwartz. with no other worldly goods than his awl and his lap stone, aspiring to unite his progeny with that of the great ex fish-merchant, the nabob of Haarlem! But Peters, who was a bit of a philosopher, knew that his daughter was as lovely as the virgins of Vanloo, and he had not only lavished all his earnings on the shrine in which he had placed his treasure, but had also brought her up, and educated her, with extreme care, to make her worthy, in all respects, as he knew her to be already by her beauty, of the brilliant position which it was the dream of his life, and the end of all his labors, to achieve for her.

Twenty years before the date of this history Peters had married a young seamstress of remarkable beauty; but, two years after this union, the pretty coquette, tired of being shut up in the narrow home of the shoemaker, ran away with a travelling jeweller from Amsterdam, leaving her husband with only a babe a few months old to console him.

When he first discovered this flight, Peters Schwartz nearly went out of his mind with anger and sorrow; despite his natural gaiety, he fell into a state of despondency so profound that he was tempted to throw himself into the nearest canal. But on seeing the little creature in its cradle, its door, as the workshop of the and remembering that the poor little thing had no other protector in the wide world but himself, his philosophy got the better of his despair, innocent daughter.

Now it so happened that one sunny Sunday morning, early in the spring, the honest shoemaker took his little daughter, then just seven years old, to walk under the pollard-willows outside the town, when he found in the grass a bulb just beginning to germinate. Curious to see what sort of plant would come of it, he carried home this stray bulb, and planted it in the opulent amateur, was a speck of a garden which he possessed behind his house. This garden was the sunniest spot which you can imagine, and the bulb grew rapidly, and nearly sent the shoemaker out of his wits with delight, by sending up, in the course of a few weeks, a long, slender stem, on the top of which appeared a glorious tulip-blos-

> amateur, and turning the splendid flower into golden coin, as most of his class would have done in his place, Peters, looking farther ahead. saw what he might do with his treasure, and two treasures of honest Peters Schwartz. set himself, from that day forth, with the utmost patience and industry, to raising seedlings

Haarlem, furrowed like almost every other

you," continued the rich man, taking from his | well-kept quays, bordered with poplars, and | son and heir of the great House of Deckers, with along which the eye loses itself in an interminable perspective of warehouses, in whose ample interiors are piled all the richest products of the globe. Among these establishments was one whose size and splendor announced that its owners had reached the apex of commercial grandeur; it communicated with the public canal by a branch which crossed the quay under a drawbridge, and vanished beneath immense vaulted storehouses, opening, one beyond another, in dim perspective, and so lofty that vessels entered the establishment, and unshipped their cargoes of fish at the wharves, swarming with sailors and porters, in its interior. On the front of this colossal building, between the windows of the first story, were two bas-reliefs in copper, one of which represented Mercury, and the other a vessel in full sail; between these, above the principal arcade, was a slab of letters, these words :

DECKERS & SON. In the midst of the busy crowds passing and repassing through the courts of this vast establishment, was a young man of some two-andand down the wharves, with a cigar in his mouth, quietly giving an order, or inspecting a newly. deposited ship-load of barrels. This young ders. man, simply attired, but of slight and elegant make, contrasting strongly with the heavy build of the people about him, was the object of respectful salutations wherever he passed, for he was the only son and heir of the house of Deckerr of which he was already the actual as the most beautiful tulip in existence. chief. Pale, regular features, a delicate moustache, and lips such as Vandyke delighted in portraying, joined to an air of careless elegance. and the expression of an active and cultivated mind, rendered Wilhelm Deckers one of the most distingue young men of his native city, where, indeed, young men of his type were far from common.

While young Deckers pursued his way through the wharves of his house, a valet, wearing his father's livery, entered by one of the doors of the warehouse, and announced the and at the same moment, the gondola, with its silken curtains, floated up to the spot where the young man was standing.

Wilhelm Deckers immediately offered his arm to his father, and assisted him to land; while the crowd that filled the enclosure, flocked about the great man with profound salutations. But so preoccupied was the latter with his own thoughts, that he scarcely replied to these greetings; and taking his son's arm, he drew him away from the canal, muttering to himself

"Dishoncred, my reputation gone, if some rival forestalls me in getting possession of that cursed flower !"

"What on earth is the matter, my dear father ?" inquired the son, looking into his father's face with no little surprise. Instead of replying to this question, the old gentleman drew his son rapidly onward in the direction of the dwelling occupied by the latter, but with. out speaking a word.

"Well, father," cried the young man, gaily, when they had entered a charming cabinet, fitted up in Chinese style, the windows full of stained glass in leaden frames, imitating a trel. lis of carved wood, and adorned with the transparent shells which ornament the windows of the boudgirs of Pekin, " will you not inform me of the result of your matrimonial expedition of vesterday ?"

"Wilhelm, my dear fellow," began Herr Deckers with an embarrassed air, "are you really very much in love with the Fraulein Van Selkirk? are you particularly anxious to marry her?" "Am I anxious to marry her? certainly not

my dear father. I care nothing whatever about her. I have never even seen her, as you "Would you not rather take, for instance

some lovely young girl, not so rich perhaps, but very much handsomer ?" "Why, have you not told me, a thousand

times, that the Fraulein Van Selkirk was a most perfect and incomparable beauty ?"

"Certainly, certainly, that is to say-you know it is all a matter of taste. I am far from saying that the daughter of the Herr Banker Van Selkirk is devoid of charms, but you might perhaps think her figure rather heavy."

"If that is the case, my dear father, in Heaven's name let us say nothing more about the matter, for if there is anything on earth that I abhor, it is a woman in the shape of a chry-

"That is just what I have been thinking; and therefore I have been considering that it would be far better for me to demand for you the hand of a most beautiful young creature, with whom I am sure you will be perfectly de-

"You know my opinion on this point; that with a fortune such as ours, one can afford to marry according to one's tastes. Consequently, if the lady you speak of be well brought up. and above all, if she possesses as little as may be of the prosaic charms so much in vogue here, and if she pleases me, I care nothing whatever about her dowry."

"Well said, my boy; for money is not always happiness. And now dress yourself as fast as A day or two afterwards, the manager met her. and he determined to live for the sake of his possible, and I will take you at once to call on the lady."

"But where is the need of such dreadful haste, my dear father? To-morrow, or next day, will be quite soon enough."

"To-morrow! to-morrow!" cries the ex-fish merchant, " it might be quite too late, imprudent boy! Such a treasure will not be long without being sought for!"

The pride of Herr Deckers, as you see, had come down a good many pegs since the day be-"Very well; as you are bent upon the mat-

ter, so be it; in ten minutes I shall be ready." Half an hour after this conversation, the father and son were seated, side by side, under the pink dais of the gondola, and gliding swiftly along the canal towards the house of the shoemaker, preceded by the runner, with his wand of office; and soon landed in the neighborhood of the old market, whence they took their way on foot to the little dark street which held the

On the 10th of July, 1785, the city of Haarlet presented the most animated spectacle. The from the mother plant, in the hope of forming innumerable vessels in the canals had hoisted all some perfectly new variety. After nine years their colors; sailors, packers and porters were of unceasing effort, he had succeeded, as we in their gala-dress; and largesses of bacon and have seen, in raising a tulip of such magnifi- beer had made merry all the poor of the town. cent beauty, that it eclipsed every variety hith- There were regattas, and pole-climbings, and cock-fightings, and singing matches between rival canaries. Bonfires were getting ready for in a state of rejoicing for the marriage of the morning."

the lovely daughter of Peters Schwartz, the shoemaker. And is the evening of this happy day, the father and son might have been seen issuing from the dingy abode of the fortunate raiser of seedlings, each carrying with him the treasure he valued the most. For, while the young man walked joyously beside the sedan chair, borne by four porters, in which his fair and gentle bride, blushing with modesty and happiness, was conveyed to the gondola that would float her to her new home; the old one marched off in triumph, carrying under his arm the beloved tulip, in exchange for which he had slipped a couple of hundred thousand florins among the cachemires and jewels of the bride.

Old Deckers, in the pride of his heart, wished to call by his own name the magnificent tulip of which he was now the sole possessor; but the name of "My Daughter's Dowry," originally black marble, on which were engraved, in golden given to it by the shoemaker, stuck to the flower in spite of his efforts to change it.

From the union so happily begun descended a long line of children and great grandchildren; and from this stock came the fair and noble Adela Von B-, wife of the Baron S-, last twenty years of age, who was sauntering slowly up of the name, and mothe: of the old lady who has so obligingly communicated to me this bit of family history for the amusement of your rea-

> One word with regard to the lineal descend ants of the marvellous tulip, must close this letter, already too long. "My Daughter's Dowry" was first imported into France in 1817, by M. Vilmorin; and is to this day acknowledged

QUANTUM.

New Publications.

TERS. By HENRY WILLIAM HERBERT. Published and for sale by T. B. Peterson, Phila.

The various tales of which these two handsome volumes are composed, are already favorites with a large body of the public. In the sporting world they have long been deservedly popular. They have the special merit of conveying a great deal of information regarding shooting, game, and all kinds of sporting, without impairing the abounding fun and spirit of the narrative. Thus the sportsman finds them at once entertaining and useful. The characters are drawn with great local fidelity and picturesqueness, and the scenes are vivid and vigorous. Some occasional profanity and rudeness of phrase in the mouths of the actors of the book, are morally objectionable, though true enough as strokes of characterization. The work is finely illustrated by Darley, and, in our own opinion, is the best that Mr. Herbert has written.

THE SCIENCE OF LOGIC; OF An Analysis of the Laws of Thought. By REV. ASA MAHAN. A. S. Barnes & Co., New York. For sale by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Phila.

Mr. Mahan is somewhat known as the author of a treatise on the will, and a work on intellectual philosophy. The present book is a criticism by creation on a class of treatises on logic of which Dr. Whately's work may be taken as the representative. The writer is evidently thoroughly intimate with his subject, writes with coolness, clearness, order, and precision, and deserves consideration for the decided ability which his work manifests.

Ivons. By the Author of "Amy Herbert,

A clever novel, with a gentle moral, and some pictural power of description. It is evidently the product of a cultivated and traveled mind. It is written with fair, though not great, talent, and is harmless and entertaining enough to be the companion of some idle hours.

THE TRAGEDIES OF EURIPIDES. Literally Translated, with Critical and Explanatory Notes, by Theodore Alois Buckley, of Christ Church, Oxford. Harper & Brothers, New York. For sale by Lindsay & Blakiston, Phila.

Ef men is gay deseevers, wots to be said of a female that dresses for a hundred and forty weight, and hasent reely as much fat on her as would greas a griddle, all the apparent plumpness consistin' of cotton and whalebone?

FASHION: "To-day right jauntily a hat she wears That scarce affords a shelter to her ears : To-morrow, haply searching long in vain, You spy her features down a Leghorn lane!

At a late dance a gentleman had a new coat spoiled, by the sleeve coming in contact with a lady's face. Flour and rouge is a terrible mixture.

John Hope, Esq., of Edinburgh, Scotland, one of the Vice Presidents of the United Kingdom Alliance, has nobly borne the expenses of the Temperance movement in Scotland. In the nine years past, or since the year 1847, he has expended of his own money, £12,000 or \$60,000. A SEA-SICKNESS REMEDY .- Dr. Landerer, of Athens, has discovered (as he claims) a sovereign remedy for sea-sickness, in chloroform. He gives it in water, in doses of from ten to

twelve drops. An actress in Parissent word that she could not play, on account of the death of her mother. dressed in flaming colors. "Ah," he exclaimed, "how's this-not in mourning?" " It is not the custom to wear mourning for distant relatives." "And you call your mother so?" Oh, yes, she was in America."

A Poisonous Tongue.-A celebrated lady once said of a censorious neighbor, " His mouth costs him nothing, for he always opens it at the expense of others. I wish some day that he would bite his tongue, for then he would poison himself."

kinds of bores in this world—the rich and the of the murder. The case of Mrs. Cunningham poor. You can get rid of the latter by lending was left undecided. The excitement around him five pounds. You can free yourself of the other by attempting to borrow twenty-five pounds from him. Try it on.

OF A young lady being asked by a warm theologian which party in the church she was most in favor of, she replied that she preferred a wedding party. OF A LEARNED MAYOR.-Lord Mansfield,

when on the circuit at Shrewsbury, having been asked to dinner by the mayor of the town, his lordship remarked. 'That the town appeared very old ;" to which the mayor replied, " It was always so, please your lordship !"

Gentlemen," said a pedlar, "these razors were made in a cave, by the light of a diamond, in Andalusia, in Spain. They can cut as quick as thought, and are as bright as THE NEW YORK TRAGEDY.

The Coroner's inquest of the mysterious mur der of Dr. Burdell, in New York, is now going on. The examination of witnesses has as yet elicited no evidence as to the authors of this midnight butchery, though it throws suspicion on various parties. In searching the house, a piece of paper, with blood on it, was found in a stove in Miss Emma Cunningham's chariber.— The remains of burnt woolen clothing were found in the fourth story grate. The neighbors, during the night, had smelt the burning articles, and the cry of murder is said to have been heard on the opposite side of the street .-Captain Dilks, in searching the premises, found a lady's blue silk skirt, covered with blood, which appeared to have spouted upon it from wounds. This was taken in charge by two doctors, for the purpose of analyzation. The blood on garments previously found does not quite correspond with that from Dr. Burdell's Mrs. Cunningham's first husband was a dis-

tiller, in Brooklyn. She drew his life insurance, which was \$10,000. Dr. Burdell, when last seen alive, is said to have told a friend that he was going to Jersey City to collect rent, amounting to \$1,000. No sum of money was found about him, nor had he deposited any in bank. For months past his bank deposits had been few and small, and there were numerous large checks in favor of Mrs. Canningham. Daniel Ullman, the well-known New York politician, had a room in the house, adjoining Mrs. Cunningham's chamber, with which it communicated. Eckel is a bald-headed man, with light whiskers and hair, but last October he dyed his whiskers black, and has done so ever since, and wears a wig. This looks as though he might have been the representative of Dr. Burdeli at the marriage. Though the clergyman does not recognize him. Mr. Stevens, the doctor's friend, testifies that Mrs. C. sent for him, and told him a long story about her seeing his wife with the doctor, and her infidelity to him. Mr. Stevens, knowing the character of his informant, merely told the doctor and his wife, both of whom laughed at it. A dagger and pistol were found in Mrs. Cunningham's bureau. George V. Snodgrass, the young man who boarded in the house, paid no board, but was invited to stay there by Mrs. C. No reason is assigned. He had quarrelled with the doctor also.

Mr. Alvah Blaisdell, a liquor merchant in Broad street, testified before the Coroner, that Dr. Rurdell told him, on the Friday before his death, that Mrs. Cunningham, Miss Cunningham, Eckel and Snodgrass, had repeatedly threatened his life, and that he deserved to be killed. They would come quietly and open his room-door, and, when he turned round, would stealthily go away. This had occurred several He told Mr. Blaisdell that he was atraid they would kill him, and requested him to come and live with him. Mr. Blaisdell says that the Rev. Dr. Cox had a similar conversation

The clergyman who performed the marriage ceremony, could not remember the features of either Dr. Burdell or Mrs Cuaningham. The chambermaid, Mary Donahue, gave Dr. Burdell an excellent character. She represents him as having been treated with great rudeness for some weeks past by Mrs. Cunningham and Mr. Eckel, who were exceedingly intimate-criminally so, according to her account, and both of whom had frequently indulged in intimations that Dr. Burdell was a very bad man, and ought o be put out of the way.

In the drawer of a bureau, which stood is Eckel's room, of which it seems that Mrs. Cunningham kept the key, were found sundry pri vate papers, in the handwriting of Dr. Burdell and evidently intended to be signed by him among them was a check drawn and signed by Dr. B. in Mrs. Cuningham's favor, which had not been presented for payment, and alse an agreement on his part, in consideration of the withdrawal of certain suits, that he would always befriend and protect her family. This would seem some that inconsistent with the no tion of their marriage.

The Monday before his death, the Doctor con-

gratulated himself to a friend, that he had finally got all his difficulties with that troublesome we forever. A part of the difficulty that he con-gratulated himself upon having settled and included in this final release, was a suit that she had commenced against him in October, for a breach of promise of marriage, which be with a strong word, he never made. Moreover he repeated to several friends, that he would not marry any woman, and, last of all on earth, Mrs. Cunningham. He was equally bitter against her daughters, and used strong epithets in speaking of them. He was a man of very violent temper, and apt to speak his mind free ly. His friends are very emphatic in their de clarations that he never could have married Mrs. Cunningham, and the whole affair was fraud-a plot with some one to represent him self as Dr. Burdell, so as to enable her to claim portion of his property as his widow; and tha the suit for breach of promise was all a sham, touching this end, if by it money could not be wrung from him by way of settlement. The certificate produced by Mrs. Cunningham, of the marriage of Dr. Burdell and herself, bears date October 28, 1856, and purports to show that the ceremony took place on that day. The Troy Budget says that Mr. Watrous, of Saratoga, states that Dr. B. was at that village at the tim mentioned-was there for three days-and is so egistered at the Marvin Hotel.

Eckel appears to have been a very loose cha racter. His female correspondence which was found in his trunk, was most scandalous. His position in this family is not exactly defined, but it certainly appears to have been a free and

easy one. A proposition made by one of the Coroner' jury, to examine the retina of Dr. Burdell's eye by a powerful microscope, in order to see if any image of the murder was imprinted upon it-

an experiment tried, it is said, with success in France—was negatived by several doctors, who declared it chimerical. A large amount of other testimony has been given. A tall man (not Mr. Blaisdell) called on Mrs. Cunningham on the afternoon before the murder. He is not yet known. Miss A. Cunningham testified to being present at the marriage of Dr. Burdell to her mother: did not know of any difficulties between the Doctor and her

mother, and that the Doctor threatened her life if she should reveal it. Mr. Blaisdell testified to having seen the will of Dr. Burdell, a few days prior to the murder, which bequeathed his state to his blood relatives. This will is not to be found now. He knew that the Doctor had purchased a revolver; the deceased was a timid man, and physically a weak one; he was subject to fits of apoplexy; he was very penurious in his disposition, Mr. Blaisdell said that he would have gone to Dr. Burdell's that night, but his unily prevailed on him not to do so, for tear of the garrotars. [This witness is six-and-a half feet in height.] On Saturday the Court of Common Pleas issued a writ of habeas corpus, upon which Snodgrass, Eckel, and Mrs. Cunningham were taken before that tribunal Snodgrass was released on his parole to appear the Court House was very great, and there wa some fear that the mob would lynch the prison ers, but they were taken out by the back way. On Sunday, Mr. Thayer, a lawyer, testifie

that he thought it was about three or four weeks ago, when Mrs. Cunniagham came to him, and said she thought she would have to revive the suits for breach of promise, &c., against the Doctor. This announcement created much sensation and laughter among the spectators, as the mar riage is claimed to have taken place on the 28th October, three weeks before Mrs. C. talked of reviving the suits.

BOARD OF HEALTH.-The number of deaths duing the past week in this city was 297-Adults

SHORT RECEONINGS MAKE LONG FRIENDS -We asked a pretty girl the other day to give us a kiss, but she couldn't afford it, she said she the morning star. Lay them under your pillow would lend us one, provided we would return it. of what use is such a flower to you I—

Haarlem, furrowed like almost every other rival canaries. Benfires were getting ready for the morning star. Lay them under your pillow would lend us one, provided we would return it.

Caramalli joined his forces with the Americans the evening; and, in short, the whole place was at night, and you will be clean-shaved in the would return it.

Caramalli joined his forces with the Americans the evening; and, in short, the whole place was at night, and you will be clean-shaved in the promptly. - Exchange paper.

HEWS ITEMS.

Winter Fishing.—A school of white perch was discovered, a few days age, frozen in the ice near Swan Point, in Chesapeake Bay. On Monday and Tuesday, nearly forty bushels were cut out, the ice being about 18 inches thick. High Paice ron a Colt.—Messrs. Geo. W. Sutton and James C. Montagne, of Fayette county, sold a few days ago, a bar colt, twenty-one months old, to Mr. G. E. Farmer, for T.

T. January, of St. Louis, for the ba sum of one thousand dollars .- Louisville Jour CROSSING THE CHESAPEARE ON THE ICE .- It is of Kent Island-Thaddens M. Wnite, Charles Tolson and Samuel Thompson—on the 26th ult. walked across the bay on the ice to Anna. polls and back the same day. They left the Island at half-past twelve o'clock at noon, and got bat about eight in the evening. The dis-tance is a shore to shore is twelve miles. THE whole family of Mrs. Dear, in Augusta.

county, Va., was poisoned last week by some deleterious drugs bought for saleratus, and used in making bread. Some of them were not expected to survive.

MONSTER TREE.—There is said to be an oak

tree near Raleigh, North Carolina, which, at the sun's meridian, covers with a shade a space of 9,000 feet. It would afford shelter for 4,500 Ma. McCullum, the superintendent of the Eric Railroad, who some time ago discharged a conductor for allowing a director of the read to

pass, was himself caught on the cars recently, and compelled to pay his way by another con ductor. MACREADY, THE TRAGEDIAN .- This gentleman, who is living in a calm retreat in Dorset-shire, England, the London critic says, has built at his own expense a school for the educa-

tion of fifty boys, which has now been in full

work for a year, and its breaking up for the

Christmas holidays was made the occasion for

a kindly meeting between the founder and the

EXTENSIVE mail depredations have been traced by a secret mail agent of the Post Office Department, to a clerk in the Somerville, N. J.

THE Rockingham Register learns from the most reliable authority, that the shock of an earthquake was felt in Pendleton county, Va, ome days ago, and that an aperture had formed in the mountains, within two or three miles of Circleville, in that county, from which volumes of black smoke are issuing, and large

tones have been thrown to a great height!
FROZEN FALLS.—The Passaic Falls, we learn from the Patterson (N. J.) Guardian, are entirely frozen ever, and the view is very fine .-The spray having settled upon the sides of the gorge and frozen steadily, has at last entirely closed the orifice, and the water disappears without the least noise, above the ice-nor can

any of its usual leap be observed. A GENTLEMAN who left St. Paul, Minnesota, on the 12th inst., and came direct to Milway. kee, says " That there was only one foot of snow there; but when he got down to La Crosse, in Wisconsin, the snew was four feet in lepth. Business is reported to be lively in St. Paul, and the money market not closer than usual—that is from 8 per cent. to 5 per cent. a month, in warm latitudes 5 per cent. a month is considered close enough, and to him who is shinning, a plunge into a snow bank twenty feet

high would be a relief." THE Lyons, N. Y., Republican says a lad in that village wished to ascertain how tight his wet tongue would stick to an axe that had been lying in the wood shed all night. The experi-ment was successful, and the illustration of the tenacity of a frosty axe to a wet tongue far more e than pleasing. The little f (or attempts to cry) brought his father to his assistance and the boy, with the axe sticking fast to his unruly member, was carried into the house; and it was some time before they could

be made to part company.

Snuz ur.—On the 25th of January there were forty five vessels frozen in at Holmes' Hole, ice ten feet thick. It is a considerably

sized hole to hold so much. WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 .- Mr. Buchanan left this city, for home, this morning, accompanied

MUNIPICENT BEQUEST .- Moses Sheppard, Baltimore, who died, on Sunday, supposed worth \$800,000, has left nearly the bulk of his fortune for the founding of an Insane Asylum. By the provisions of the will, the Institution is to be located near Baltimore, and to be free to all sects and denominations, except in the event of its being crowded, when preference is to be given to members of his own so-

ciety,—the Society of Friends.

Ar a trial, in Chicago, it was developed that
the milkmen of that city are in the constant habit of adulterating their milk by adding there-to a compound called "dope," which is com-posed of burnt sugar, chalk and water.

FOOL HARDINESS .- A man named Forner, livng near Miltonsburg, Ohio, on the 15th bet a dollar teat he could walk home, a distance of five miles, barefooted. He wen his bet, and ost both his feet, which were so badly frozes SHARP PRACTICE .- An American centleman

recently visiting Canada, had a set of teeth seized by a custom house Argus, on the ground that they were of American manufactu had been smuggled into the province withou the payment of duty! ARTIFICIAL milk is said to be used extensively

in Paris, and is made by putting a certain weight of bones with a little meat, with six times the weight of water, in Papin's digester. Being sealed hermetically, and raising the heat to 140 dagrees F., in forty minutes, from a stop-cock, a white liquid comes out. It is nutritious, be-ing a kind of broth, but has really none of the chemical properties of milk. THE Mormon country and the Mormon man-

ners do not seem to please all who emigrate to that territory. An Englishman publishes in the Leeds papers his six years' experience among the saints. He left lest its poliuting principles should contaminate his own far presses gratefulness at his escape from the de graded position to which he had reduced him ELECTION OF A SENATOR .- At Albany, on the 8d inst., Preston King was elected U. S. Sena-

tor from New York, on the part of the Senate. The vote stood: -King, 14; Headley (Know Nothing,) 9; Sickels (Democrat) 1. The House concurred in the election by a large masail sleigh is doing a good forry business carrying passengers across the frozen river at five cents a head. It has two stationary run-

ners in front and one moveable runner by which it can be steered in any direction. I a good breeze the velocity is very great, London Lancet says, that if persons who are addicted to "sprees," will, when they feel the periodical appetite coming on, take half a drachm of ipecac, and vomit, they will less the appetite, for the time, entirely; and, if they follow up the emetic plan, will care themselves of the habit. When the intense desire for alco-

holic stimulants comes on, the stomach is fault; evacuate it, and the desire is removed DEATH OF DR. URE .- This distinguish enerable man of science died on the 2nd in London, at the age of eighty-nine years. H is well known by his writings in the United States, especially by his Dictionary of Arts, Science and Mining, which has no equal in any

leans, La., were frozen, on Monday, Jan. 26th, and the skaters were out. At Cheraw, S. C., same day, the river was frozen entir a thing unheard of. The intensity of the cold may be inferred from the fact that chickens,

ASEING FOR COMPENSATION .- A Arab, named Mohammed Habat, ington, D. C., seeking redress and nestion for services rendered this country by his father, Hamet Caramalii, during the war be tween the United States and Tripoli, in 1804. Caramalli was the Bashaw of Tripoli, but his brother had usurped the throne. In this critic

GLANCES AT MY LAST CRUISE.

WRITTEN POR THE SATURDAY EVERING POST. BY AN OFFICER OF THE NORTH PACIFIC SURVEYING AND EXPLORING EXPEDITION.

" AN INTERESTING SIGHT."

As we passed under the massive bridge at Fou-chow-fou upon the foaming breast of the still rising tide, and shot out upon the river above it, we saw a long, low raft of bamboo moored under the lee of the heavy pier to our right, on which were a Chinaman, a basket, and five duck-like birds, which we at once imagined to be the celebrated "fishing cormorants" of the East. We also imagined that this might be our only opportunity for witnessing that singular mode of fishing, and consequently thought it worth while to rest upon our oars for a moment in the hope that the Chinaman would gratify our curiosity. We were not disap-

Scarcely had we rounded to, when he reached out his hand towards the birds, the nesrest of whom at once waddled up to him and stepped into his open palm, when he smoothed the bird dipped his bill in the water once or the same number of times, shook his tail spasmodically, and ended by diving suddenly into the turbid waters that washed his feet.

In the meantime the four remaining cormorants were huddled together on the far and of the raft drying their feathers, switching their tails, and looking altogether quite cool and comfortable. After being down about fifteen seconds, the absent explorer popped suddenly his mouth, swam to his master, gave up the prize which seemed already half swallowed, and hopped upon his knee where he "shook himself" while the fish was being put into the basket. His master then stroked him down as before, (much to the apparent delight of the succossful fisherman,) whispered again in his ear, and after a few moments of respite, placed him once more upon the edge of the raft.

Again he dove, and again he brought up a fish in his mouth. He then underwent a similar process of caressing, and was once more placed at the water's edge. Now, however, fortune at length arose to the surface after a protracted turned himself around several times in the wa- odor of ammonia, and from the stifling air! ter, keeping his sharp eyes fixed upon his mas-

ter, as if asking permission to "try it again." Suddenly the latter made a motion with his hand, and down went the bird. When he came up he brought a third fish, that was quite large, eight inches long say, and which streggled violently, as though surprised at the unusual situstien in which he found himself. He, too, was once more caressed, and then placed gently upon the centre of the raft, instead of upon the edge, as formerly. This seemed to tell him ed bachelor. that his services were no longer required just then, and that he had acquitted himself with great credit, for he moved off to the other end of the raft with the stately step of a conqueror, house; and finally by M. the Consul himself, while the " next in turn" advanced to supply Mr. Clark, who forced us into large bamboo his place. These birds were unconfined by either chairs, and called loudly for coffee. Both of cage or string, and seemed to regulate their movements by a nod or motion of the hand of

Cormorant No. 2 was not as sprightly a looking bird as his predecessor; nevertheless he letter to give the reader an idea of what we saw brought up a fish after the first dive, gave a during a walk on this, the "left bank of the flirt with his expanded tail, and swam towards his master, to deliver up his prize. He was taken out of the water, relieved of his fish, and placed gently upon the edge of the raft, as the other had been. There he sat a few moments, perfectly motionless, but seeming suddenly-to see a fish, he dropped off like a piece of lead, and nothing more was seen of him for at least ten seconds. Then he came to the surface with a spring that took him almost out of the water, but without a fish. His actions expressed his disappointment as plainly almost as words could have. He did not swim for his master as formerly, but sculled around in a small circle keeping his bright, unsteady eyes fixed upon him as does a dog expecting a bone, and running a fearful risk of twisting his neck off.

The master pointed down with his finger, and down dove the cormorant. Still no success .-Once more, and still no luck. Finally he was taken back upon the raft, slapped soundly on the head, and started, waddling, stumbling heels over head, towards the other end. The " next in turn" immediately advanced to take his place.

We wondered at their beautiful training motioned our boatmen to give way once more, and steered in towards the landing on the left bank.

Seeing this man slap the unsuccessful cormorant so unmercifully on his head, and the latter evidently so much crest-fallen, recalled to my mind an anecdote in regard to ducks and Chinamen-which I had heard upon our first arrival in China. Here it is :

The demand for ducks among them as an article of food is so great that artificial means of hatching them have to be resorted to. As in Egypt, therefore, the even is employed, and thus immense numbers are daily produced. These are raised in boats built expressly for the purpose, and their feeding costs trouble only, and that to only one man and his family. The boats are built very flat, and have low, raft-like wings, extending out from each side; these are fenced in with bamboo, so that the ducks may be secured at night. The centre apartment is occupied by the owners of the establishment, who do there most of their eating, eleeping and drinking. I have never yet seen any country but China, where so many people pass so much of their time in their boats. Many of them-duck owners, for instancehave no house save their boats, hence the cus-

These duck boats are allowed to drift up and down the rivers, almost at the mercy of the tides, and when their owners see what promises to be a good feeding ground along ducks invited to "root, little pig, or die." They now rush out by hundreds, almost thousands, and are soon waddling through the rice fields in search of food. It is very rare that any of them are lost. Their recall is effected by a peculiar whistle.

It is difficult to imagine how ducks can be and yet it is very well known that as soon as vantages of my 'afty-dollar purchase' will be should be with me-nothing praiseworthy, no- courtiers was that "he was gone to Jericho." it may be repeated after the lapse of one day .their keeper gives this peculiar whistle, they evident."

all make the most desperate efforts to reach the boat. I have myself seen them half flying, half swimming, through the mud, weeds and water, every one seemed trying to get back first; nothing seemed to stand in their way; they plashed through the mud and weeds, crossed the intervening water, half flying, half swimming, and ended by tumbling into the low raft without the slightest regard to life or limb. I could not but wonder at such hot haste, and was told by our pilot that the reason was, that the last duck in was always whipped. I laughed at the idea as absurd, but nevertheless watched to see if he spoke the truth; much to his chagrin, there seemed to be no "last duck" that time.

So much for cormorants and ducks, and nov for our landing on the left bank of the river.

Five minutes' pull, after leaving the bridge took us to a muddy part of the bank, on which mud we landed, and through which mud we picked our steps to the edge of a fithy looking altch, which we crossed on a long and disagreeably narrow p'ank, and finally stamped our feet upon a slippery pile of unsteady stones, that gleried in the name of " The Landing."

My watch showed 7, A. M, as we thus partially shook from our boots their coating of mud. down his feathers with his right hand, bent his and congratulating ourselves upon the "shell month to his arched neck for a moment, and road time" which we had made with the flood then put him upon the edge of the raft. Then tide, we started up a narrow and fithy stream for the American Consulate. We had the Pilot twice, snapped his head from side to side about to guide us, and at the end of ten minutes, found ourselves at the end of our journey. We had left the mire and dirt of the parrow streets far behind and were now upon the hill sides, breathing the fresh morning air, and shuddering periodically at the scenes and smells through which we had just passed. I believe that I have seen almost every people under the sun, and I must say that the lower order of Chinese of certain localities, are the most wretched and disout of the water with quite a good sized fish in gusting. Even now, I turn to my note book and shudder with disgust, as I try to find some of its entries in regard to that short walk that I can write down without a blush; it is in vain. The scene which opened before us as we as-

sended the gertle slope, back of the town, was refreshing in the extreme. I never before fully appreciated the difference between "city and country life." The highly cultivated hill sides; the groves of shade trees, (a species of inferior olive,) the singing of birds; the pure air working its noisy path through the yielding foliage, and one or two clear and limpid streams, now surrounding us or crossing our narrow footseemed to have left him. He had no fish when he path, what a change from the dark and filthy streets (some of them ran through the first and dive, and seemed at a loss what to do. He under the second stories of houses) from the

At length we came to quite a high hill, around and up the side of which wound a hard and neat foot path, while upon its summit was perched a most European style of house, surrounded by extensive grounds, and flying an American ensign from a flagstaff in front. This was the Consulate : we drew long breaths of the fresh morning air, opened the gate that led into put in the basket, the proud cormorant was the "extensive grounds," and found ourselves passing through a tolerably kept garden. I say tolerably kept, for M. the Consul was a confirm-

We were first received by four fine setter dogs, who barked violently at us : then by Mr. Sloan. (the Consul's partner) who invited us into the these gentlemen were, a l'Orient, in their pejamers, or night clothes, enjoying their coffee and the cool morning breeze, before heating themselves by dressing. I hope in my next river."

AT LAST.

BY ASHTON KER

Down, down, a pale leaf dropping Under an autumn sky, My love dropped into my bosom Quietly, quietly

There was not a ray of sunshine And not a sound in the air, As she trembled into my bosom

My love-no longer fair. All year long in her beauty She dwelt on the tree-top high : She danced in the summer breezes,

She laughed to the summer sky I lay so low in the grass-dews, She sat se way above; She never dreamed of my longing.

She never wist of my love But when winds laid bare her dwelling And her heart could find no rest, I called; and she fluttered downward

I know that my love is fading; I know I cannot fold Her fragrance from the frost-blight, Her beauty from the mould

Into my faithful breast

But a little, little longer She shall contented lie. And wither away in the sunships

Come when thou wilt, grim Winter, My year is crewned and biest If, when my love is dying,

She die upon my breas WOUNDED VANITY .- St. Chrysostom says that ven good kings are not exempt from a feeling which the Saint himself appears to consider rather natural than otherwise. He adds, that the very best of them like to be aided, but not to be excelled. We have an example of this in the Czar Nicholas and General Mouravieff. At a sham fight, the Czar and the General comnanded opposite divisions of the Russian army; the Autocrat bade the Commander look to himself for he would assail him vigorously; Monravieff let him come on, fled, and caused the Czar to be delighted with the prospect of gaining a victory in the eyes of his holiday people; but Mouravieff so skillfully manœuvred that, by a well-timed charge, he enveloped the Czar and Imperial staff, and took them prisoners. Nicholas kept him at a distance for some years, and hated him forever .- Dr. Doran.

Honar Wisdon .- Mr. Willis, in a recent letter, enumerating the qualities of a horse which the bank, the side doors are opened and the he paid only fifty dollars for, says :-- "To those the room was picturing the same sight-there is that he has been burned to cinders." who have experienced the mental slavery of lay the corpse, the murdered woman with her owning what is commonly called 'a valuable gaping throat. . . . They thought at horse'-too good for anybody's use but his first that I was murdered too, lying so stiff and master's, dangerous if his coltish spirits are not cold in that death-chamber. I answered nokept down by regular exercise, delicately inex- thing to their questions, neither in the house nor an entry of a tenement called "Jericho," reperienced in taking care of himself, and too in the prison. I knew nothing, nor could I perted to have been one of the king's pleamuch of an investment' to be left, unwatched, have told them had I known, until Joseph came. brought to a state of such perfect discipline, to the care of an irresponsible groom-the ad- It seemed to me then quite natural that he narch was missing, the cant phrase among the

YOUNG PERSON.

THRDAY EVENING

She was certainly the plainest of the female nouth had scarcely any turn at all; her bair her eyes themselves were far from being good ones; but there was a certain piquancy and sprightliness about her, too, as though she had been a French lady's-maid rather than an English one. She looked as if she could put her hand and her well-rounded arm to anything. and had been very good tempered and obliging throughout the journey. It was understoodit had been expressed, indeed, already rather triumphantly by the young lady herself-that she was an engaged young person, going out to Australia to be married; that there was some body waiting upon the other hemisphere with settler without doubt, although perhaps in England we should have called her rather a settler for a wife. She seemed to know very well, in deed, what we were all likely to think about this matter; but she didn't care.

If I had been better looking-she began he story with this-I might never have got a hus band, or at least not the money to marry him upon, which is the same thing. The unsuitableness of my face to what I may be allowed to call a very tolerable figure, has been literally the means of bestowing happiness, as I hope, upon Joseph, and of putting £400 into my own pocket. And this was how it all came about my late mistress, who was very kind to me, and had intended, poor thing-for she told me soto have me comfortably provided for, took me over with her, seven years ago, to Paris. She was a widow lady, fond of a gay life and brilliant amusements; and that place suited her so well, that she made it her home, and I, but little loth, remained there too. Joseph and l had kept company together before that time. but he was not so foolish as to wish me to give up my expectations for the sake of a hurried marriage; he said that he would wait patiently, dear fellow, although the great salt sea was to roll between us, and there could be no chance of his getting a letter more than once a day .-He was a mason's assistant in London, and very hardly worked, it seemed, for he himself was not able to reply nearly so often; however, of course I was not a bird, that I could be in two places at once, so I made the best of it, and was as happy as a confidential lady's maid, under such circumstances, could hope to be.

One evening I had been preparing my mis

tress, who was's very splendid dresser, for the opera; my only fellow-servant was on leave of absence for some days; and except the porter in the courtyard, there was nobody, when the carriage had driven off that night, in the whole house save myself; therefore, having nothing better-or at least nicer-to do, and being in my mistress's bedroom among her beautiful robes and ornaments, it was hardly to be expected that I should resist such an opportunity of trying them on. The room, besides being charmingly hung with mirrors, had a delicious full length swinging-glass, and before this I amused myself for a good long while. I beheld how Ma iemoiselle Elizabeth Martin-that is my present name, but dear Joseph's is Andrewshow she looked in bareges, in silks, in muslins, ing wear; finally, equipping myself in a particularly pleasant glace silk walking dress, with a bonnet and a falling veil fit for a bride, I could not help twisting round a little, to see as much of myself as possible, and contrasting the effect at the same time with that of madamewho was beautiful enough, but indifferently proportioned-I involuntarily remarked aloud "Well, we may be plain in the face, but we are certainly unexceptionable behind." It was an absurd thing to say even to one's self, and I remember blushing like a beet, as though it were not quite out of the question that I could he overheard. There were several lewel-draw. ers-this ruby upon my middle finger, a ring belonging to my mistress's late husband, was in one of them-but I had no time for more than to set off a handsome aecklace or two, and to very much regret that my ears had not been punched for the accommodation of an especial pair of diamend earrings, before I heard wheels in the courtyard, and my mistress came home. Everything had been put away very carefully, and I undressed her and saw her to bed as usual. She was more than commonly kind and gentle in her manner that night, as I have since thought at least; and when she wished me her bon soir, she added : " I am sure we shall both be tired to-morrow, Bessie; so call me an hour later, and take an extra sleep yourself." I was never to hear my good mistress speak any more.

Did I dream that night that she had left me all her wardrobe, and that I was married in the glace silk? Did I, even in my sleep, build schemes of what I would do with the money that my dead mistress might enrich me with I No; as I hope for Heaven, and to meet dear Joseph, with all my woman's vanity, I had my woman's heart too, beating true and warm, and I thought no shadow of evil. I told them so in court, where all looked black against me, and they believed me even there. But in that morning, late, when the sun was shining full upon the window, and the noise of the people going about their daily work was full and clear. I saw a frightful sight, a ghastly horror that the day but served to make more hideous and unnatural-my mistress murdered in her bed! No answer when I knocked; again no answer. The curtains at the bedside were close drawn, but through the open shutters a flery flood of light fell red upon the carpet and the curtains-ay, and on the corner of the snow-white counter. pane, red also. It was blood! I thought there sing-case, upon the towels, in the basin-every-

THE STORY OF AN ENGAGED eyes began to get redder about the rims at this reminiscence, and her story to assume an incoherent as well as choky character.) I did not understand how much I owed him : how, not having heard from me for some time, and readpassengers. Her nose turned up, and her ing in the paper that an English lady's-maid had been taken up in Paris for a murder in the was red, and so ware the rims of her eyes; and Rue St. Honore, but that she refused to speak, and even had perhaps in reality lost her senses, he started off at once, giving up his employ, and borrowing and begging what he could, and knowing no word of French but the name of that one street he burried to me : so that my mind came back again, and I could tell them what I knew. All he did, he said, was less than he ought to have done, because he had behaved ill to me of old (which, I am sure, dear Joseph never had, nor thought of doing.) He stood by me in court-in the prisoners' place along with me he stood and shared my shame. I told him about the jewels, and of trying them outstretched hands, yearning to receive her as on; how everything was safe, and the doors his bride. She would be a capital wife for a locked, and the chamber window too high to be climbed up to, though a man might have let himself down from it into the yard. And then I learned for the first time that all that afternoon and night the murderer had lain hidden under my mistress's bed; that he must have been there all that time-think of it !- that I was trying on the dresses and the ornaments; that there was murder waiting in that chamber all the while : it made me shudder even then, amidst that crowded court, with Joseph by me. They thought it very strange, they said, that since there was so much time before him between my mistress's departure and return, that he had not murdered me instead. He had carried off all the lewels-those in the drawers as well as those which my poor mistress had worn that very evening; but from the moment he had drepped into the courtyard, the police could find no trace of him. A mere suspicion fell upon the brother of the gate-porter; but it was so vague that he was not put upon his trial. A great sum was offered in reward for the apprehension of the murderer, making up, with what was offered by my late mistress's family, nearly £400. She died without a will, poor lady, and they were not disposed to give me anything beyond the wages due to me. After my acquittal, a collection for mine and Joseph's benefit was made by some good people; but the money only sufficed to bring us back to England. Joseph had to work out a heavy debt, incurred upon my account, and I went into service again at once, resolving to do my best to help him. At the end of two years, poor fellow, except that he had discharged his obligation, he was but little better off than at their beginning; and despairing of ever getting a living for us both in the old country, he sailed twelve months ago for Sydney. Whichever of us first got rich, it was arranged, should cross the seas after the other; and until very lately, it seemed that we might each stop where we were, engaged young persons, till we died.

> I was nursery-maid in my new place, and was taking the youngest child across Hyde Park one afternoon, when I was followed by an impertinent man: I had my "ugly" on, for the sun was hot, so that my face might have been like Venus, for all he knew to the contrary; and otherwise, I flatter myself I was not disagreeable looking. At all events, I attracted the wretch, who kept close behind me. He was an abominable person, with a foreign appearance -which I had reason enough for dislikingof them nice ways, so that I was glad enough to get in sight of the policemen about the marble arch. He saw that there was no time to be lost, if he meant to get a good look at me at all, so he passed me on a sudden very quickly, turned round, and looked up into my face. I gave him a very tolerable stare, too, because I knew it would disappoint him, after his great expectations; and it did so; and not only that, for it made him give a sort of villainous grin. which I hope I may never see again, and he broke out, as if he could not help it for the life of him, with "Well, we may be plain in the face, but we are unexceptionable behind." I cried out "Murder" and " Police!" as loud as I could, and the man was secured at once. No human being except the one who had been under the bed, her murderer, could have known those words, which I had spoken alone, before madame's toilet glass. He denied everything, of course, and said it was an unjust detention; but in little more than half an hour. a telegraphic message from the Paris authorities set his mind at ease in this respect, and demanded his presence in that city. He was the elder brother of the gate porter, whom I had never before seen; and what I had to tell, in addition to the previous suspicions against him, procured his conviction. He was sent to the galleys for life. This ruby ring, which he wore upon his little finger, I identified as having been in the jewel-drawer that very night. It was bestowed upon me after the trial by the heir-at-law, and I obtained besides the £400 reward. If I had been pretty, you see, there would not have been any occasion for me to have remarked upon it that evening, and I might have remained, my whole life long, an engaged young person.

BURNED TO CINDERS .- Professor Youman, in

learned lecture on chemistry, said :-"What is the relation of oxygen to the living body? Every animal is busy drawing in and throwing out air-an increasing tidal ebb and flow. The oxygen of the air passes through the membranes of the lungs, is taken up by the blood, and carried to all parts of the body. It does here what it does everywhere-it burns. Slow combustion goes on in the body, and carbonic acid and water are produced .-This combustion is necessary to keep up heat and fever, and the oxygen of the air must have carbon and hydrogen, in the form of food and drink, to feed upon. Cut off a man from everything but air, and the oxygen at every breath love. had been a rain of blood; upon the handles of will cut away a portion of his own frame. The the drawers, upon the toilet-cover, on the dres- most combustible parts are first consumed; he grows lighter and more emaciated every hour. where where the murderer's hands had been First, the fat disappears, then the muscles are after their deadly work; and in the bed-1 assailed, and lastly, the devouring giant, oxy. dared not look in the bed; but in that great gen, attacks the brain and nerves, delirium swing-glass, where I had decked myself but a ensues, and death closes the scene. Men say few hours ago, I saw it all, and every mirror in he has starved to death, but the scientific truth

"GONE TO JERICHO."-In the Patent Rolls of the Manor of Blackmore, near Colchester, occurs (18th February, 20 Hen. VIII., 1528-9.) anre houses. Hence, when the luxurious mothing. (This dear little engaged young person's See Camden Miscellany, Vol. 3.

DR. KANE IN CUBA.

POST, FEBRUARY 14, 185

BY ELIZABETH H. WHITTIER

A noble life is in thy care. A sacred trust to thee is given; Bright Island! let thy healing air Be to him as the breath of Heaven.

The marvel of his daring life-The self-forgetting leader hold-Stirs, like the trumpet's call to strife A million hearts of meaner mould

Eves that shall never meet his own. Where, from the dark and kcy zone, Sweet Isle of Plowers : he comes to thee

Fold him in rest, oh, nitving clims Oive back his wasted strength again ; Soothe, with thy endless summer time,

The ear that hears thee now, has heard The ice-break of the winter sea Through his long watch of awful night, He saw the Bear in Northern skies;

rom out the fragrant, flowery tree-

Sing soft and low, thou tropic bird,

Now, to the Southern Cross of light. He lifts in hope his weary eyes. Prayers, from the hearts that watched in fear, When the dark North no answer gave,

Rise, trembling, to the Father's e That still His love may believed save smeshury, 1st mo . 1857

A VISIT

TO A PARIS MATRIMONIAL AGENCY

I wished to see and understand a matrime nial agency, and with this view presented myself to Mr. X ----

This Mr. X- is a man of about fifty years, with white hair, smiling, clean shaven, and in fact resembling a provincial tenor.

"Sir." said he, after having offered me chair, "there is a very false idea of my establishment in the world. There are people who think that I have under lock and key a regiment of old, middle-aged, and young ladies who promenade under the eyes of the visitor, who himself is in position of a Sultan throwing handkerchief. Others are content to suppose that they will see ladies, who wish to be married, through a key-hole.

"Nothing is more simple than my establish ment, and at the same time nothing is more the criticisms of passers by. A shoemak complicated than its machinery.

"I should commence by declaring to you that I have very little to do with women, and that I treat only with men. "In the conjugal drama, of which I am the

stage manager, the woman plays a part without | thrust out his head from behind the p knowing it. "I have correspondents in all the chief places. I am on terms with all the notaries

of France, who keep me advised in regard to

those delicate little things-marriage por-"I arrange those dowries in my books according to their importance, and I am the only man in France who can approximate nearly to the sum to which all the united dowries of the

kingdom amount. "A gentleman desires to be married:

"If his answers are satisfactory, I assign

parties to him. charge myself with putting the gentleman en rapport with the lady, whom I consider as a puppet whose strings I am to pull.

"If the heiress lives in the provinces, I address a correspondent, who always finds the means of bringing the two unknown together. A soiree, a ball, a pic-nic, under some pretext or other, there are a thousand means of coupling the two stars destined to shine in

the same firmament. "Once in sight of the 'object,' the rest is with the gentleman: it is for him to exhibit his addresse.

"And this is how, my dear sir, I accom plish a high social mission."

Mr. X- remained a moment absorbed in his reflections, then said to me :- "Let me relate to you a little fact, which has just

"At Lisle there lived, three months since, a thousand francs. She had been courted by a host, but despite her beauty, she thought her and not her person.

"She wished to be loved for herself-a cottage and a heart!

"As an heiress, of course, the young girl's name was written in my book of gold. And at that time a very nice young fellow was seeking from me a fine marriage. I directed his attention to this star of the North.

"I wrote to my correspondent, informing him of the facts, and sending him three thousand francs to give a ball to which the young lady was to be invited.

"The morning of the day assigned for th ball, the amiable young man dropped in on my correspondent like a friend suddenly arrived. went to the ball, danced with the young lady, and opened a fire of compliments upon

"He knew no one in the city, was complete ly ignorant of the name of her he was dancing cian, says, " When the pains are fixed with . but he had never seen such bright eyes. abundant hair, grace of figure, patrician hands, small feet, et cetera.

" After the first contra-dance he saked the favor of a waltz, which was followed by a polka, then a mazourka, then a schottische.

"He showed himself so infatuated durin the evening that the young girl, reflecting that at hand. Take a small this stranger having arrived that morning, could not know the amount of her fortune, thought she had found the ideal dream, the enthusiastic Werter, the St. Preux of her platonic

"Some days after, through my correspon dent, the young man became a visitor at the house of the young lady, and this morning I received the following letter :-

" My DHAR MR. X---: "All is right. I have led the lady to the altar, and have touched to-day

her pretty little fortune.' "And that was the way, my dear sir, I mar-

DISTEMPER IN Dogs .- I have found from ex perience that a large tablespoonful of common salt effects a cure, if given at the commencement of the disease. If the first dose be not sufficient Cor. London Field.

alone."-Boston Gazette.

SNAKES.-The principal venomous snakes of Texas, besides the rattlesnake, are the land and water mocassins, cotton-heads, coach-whips, and copper-heads. We saw none of these, however, in a six months' journey, with the exception of the mocassins, so that they must be comparatively rare, and little to be dreaded. With the mocassins we became very familiar, in traversing the coast region of the eastern part of the State, one or two of the black watermocassins showing themselves in every pool we entered, even twenty times a day. My acquaintance with the land variety originated a week or two before this, in returning from the mountains. I was creeping up to get within shot of a deer (a useless labor I need not confess), when I suddenly dropped my eyes upon one of these creatures, about five feet before me, and in my direct path. I drew back aghast, for he did look like a devil incarnate, to be sure. He lay coiled, with a short, thick black body, a huge head, a wide open, flame-colored mouth, long fangs, and a forked tongue, dancing about in ecstasy of malice. It was a moment or two before I recovered my discretion, which, I acquiesced, in such a case, was the better part of valor. The day before, one of the Sisterdale gentleman had described these creatures to me, while bathing, and bad recommended me to be careful in entering the water. -Olmstead's Journey Through Texas.

THE SPIRITS OF THE RUSSIAN .- The Russian ways mournful, dejected, doleful. All the songs he sings are monotonous complaints, drawling pining, and despairing. You have heard how the Swiss soldiers used to weep and die sometimes for home sickness at the notes of the Ranz des Vaches. The Muscovite mouilk he a perpetual home sickness upon him; but ita sickness, not for, but of his home. He sick of his life and of himself. When deup only, the Russian peasant lights up into a feeb corpse candle sort of gaiety; but it is tem rary and transient, and he sobers himselfie sackcloth and ashes .- F. Sala.

"NE SUTOR ULTRA CREPIDAM."-This w known saying, that a shoemaker should not beyond his last, originated with Apelles, celebrated Greek painter, who set a pic which he had finished, in a public place, concealed himself behind it, in order to forthwith corrected it. The cobbler came the next day, and encouraged by the succ his first remark, began to extend 1 3 cene the leg of the figure; when the angry pe and told the shoemaker to keep to is trade.

Useful Receipts.

CRACKER PIE .- As apples are very nany sections of the country, I think the wife will find the following recipe for making apple pie out of crackers, very acceptable. a common sized baking plate, take four of the "A gentleman desires to be married; he square or six of the round crackers, a beaupful of sugar, and a teaspoonfull of tarties a break the crackers into a pint of water and rendesvous to my client, and propose different sugar and acid and finish as an apply Cor. Rural New Yorker. FRUIT IN JELLY - Put in

lay in a bunch of grapes, with the stalks or fruit of any kind; over this put a leaves, and fill up the bowl with warm j it stand till next day, and then set the b water up to the brim for a moment, the out carefully. It is an elegant looking dish. DIARRHEA IN SHEEP .- I have found rock salt to be an effectual corrective. For field stock, lumps of it must be put into "box foughs," with only one side open, which must always be turned away from the wind, on account of the

rain .- Cor. London Field. LABOR-SAVING SOAP .- Dissolve a quarter of pound of lime in a gallon of cold water, then take off the clear: dissolve half a pound of salsods in a quart of water, and mix it with the clear lime water. One pound of brown soap dissolved in a gallon of water is then to be added to the clear liquor formed with the sal-soda and very pretty young girl with a dowry of six lime water, and this forms the soap. This soft soap is excellent for boiling white linens; it removes all grease that is in them, because it consuitors were influenced by a love of her money tains an excess of caustic lye. About one quart of it is sufficient for boiling clothes in a ten-gallon copper. A quantity of this may be made

up and kept for constant use.

LICE ON FARM STOCK .- When any stock is infested with lice, whether horses, cattle, sheep, or hogs, I give copperas in their food every other day, for six or eight days-say a teaspoonful to a sheep. If the above directions are followed, I will pledge my word the prescription will kill the vermin inside and out, leaving your cattle with a clean stomach a healthy skin. The remedy is so simple not think it worth trying, but it is so Cor. Rural New Yorker. CURE FOR NEURALGIA IN THE

most speedy method of curing New head is said to be by the steady ap magnetism or electricity to the part affe M. Laennec, the distinguished F frequently relieved them by the application of two magnetized osed in such a manner as to netic current existing between the affected part." ARROWROOT .- A tumbler

made in two minutes, if ye spoonful of cold water. ther of warm water, and at free from grains; then pour off, stirring it all the time, till it cannot thick to a transparent substance; all juice and augar makes this a delicion of thickened lemonade. When bowl, pour it into a tumbler with drop on the outside, and put it and serve it. Arrowroot prepa instead of water is more substautia must be seasoned with salt. It m as thick as blancmange, and eaten cream and sugar.

ANOTHER REMEDY FOR PROSTED PR ried a girl who wished to be loved for herself old subscriber in Virginia, tells us Essence of Hemlock-not the poisonous Hemlock, but what is called in some of the States, Spruce Pine-applied externally, is an excellent remedy for frosted feet-better, he thinks, than those remedies we have cready given our readers. It can be purchased at any drive It is also efficacious for burns, for chrom matism, and tog what is called

THE NURSLING.

V. AUTHOR OF "IX. POEMS" AND SEPAUL FERROLL.

How can thy mother be more bless'd. Than thus to feed thee from her breast What loss of time can sweeter be Than thus to purse thee on her knee In days gone by I leved the strife. The metion, sound, and change of life: I levil to talk, laugh, listen, room, And stir with milito the calm of home But now my heart new feelings move, Unknown when those were in their bloom; And better than them all. I love To nurse thre in this silent room

I steal beneath the lamp, and trace The dawn of beauty in thy face-The woman's blessing-which shall bend Around thee many a sudden friend. I see thy large eyes, blue and bright. The lash that shades their azure light I see thy finely pencill'd brow, Trac'd darkly on thy skin of snow Thy long, small band, thy curving lip, The graceful posture of thy sleep. Thy locks in lofant mazes pil'd-Alice, my fair and quiet child. The days will come when thou must on Free through the world wherein we live; But, daughter, yet thou dost not know More bliss than this fond breast can give

Ny heart will bound to know thee bless'd. My eyes will beam to see thee fair; My hands in fancy oft have dress'd With its first wreath thy sunny hair ut oh, I love to dream these dreams, Thile scarce are lit thy morning beam d fed and rear'd by me alone ou'rt all, and nothing but my own vine round my hand thy slender finger, thine eye on thy mother's linger, the to my smile, thou dearest thing wonder while I bend and sing hand me with each dear caprice. nd or silence come or cease and thy food with eye and lip. saffed, then sink to sleep will hold thee on my knee ling all my joy in theey-gift, my priceless pearl up, my first-born girl

ASHA OF DAMASCUS.

produces so many examples as on rising from the lowest station to and greatest. Manners, customs, nsiderably favor these sudden me. But of all these examples history none surprises more than of the Pasha Muhamed el Admi orship of Damascus.

Mand were the sons of a rich

instantinople, who died when his scarcely passed their boyhood, the possession of considerable d continued the business of his dence and industry soon inditary portion, while Mahamed, Hers and flatterers, spent his reckless manner, by indulg kinds the cesses. It was no wonder ant life totally ruined Muhasand that when his fortune companions likewise departed. her closed his door against ring that he, not having heeded his deserve compassion.

o uncommon fate of spend

nduct of his former associ. cially the hard-heartedness of his deep impression upon the rage, but determined to bear with maply firmness. As means of subsistence offered red to live on the alms he reom the believers at the mosques. It d at this time that the Sultan visited the chief mosques. He was surrounded high dignituries of the state, dressed in ost costly and magnificent garments .him walked two courtiers having large of money, which he, according to custom. buted among the multitude. Every piece ney was wrapped up in paper; but mixed ese packets were others containing small pieces of glass, on which the Sultan had some useful morals or proverbs comby himself. These lines generally poverty, and ridiculed the foolish acthe overbearing rich. You may well that the mass of people following the rch were more greedy of the money than proverbs.

amed was among the mass. He observed ely all the movements of the monarch; en the latter took out of the bags handof gold and silver and strewed it among multitude, he eagerly grasped at one of the packets, and then pushing his way through wd, hastened to a solitary spot and open-How great was his disappointment when, f of the expected gold, he found a round glass! He was on the point of throwaway, when his eyes caught the followrds . . Ability and courage have openion to many." Muhamed idaced the words, and having taken placed both paper and d hastened away, well

traders in Constantinople who lend and other precious stones. a fat and of the Dervish. The ade rests in the fact that ned from abject poverty iate need of clothes From the same ose upstarts with pessary requisites, kly payment. dressed body guard. Withof the

In the course of a week .- and riches. xpensive but certainly an inventive he costly turban seemed to

Muhamed, without dismounting, thus address-

ad his brother .

"Murad, the Sultan, our master, has appointed me Pasha of Damascus; but to properly equip myself for this new dignity, I require a considerable amount of money. Lend it me, and I will thankfully repay you as it becomes a brother and a Pasha.'

"May the Lord increase our most gracious master's glory !" replied his delighted brother. In you Providence raises our family to a never dreamed-of greatness. Wonderful are the ways of Allah-immeasurable the fountain of His grace! With pleasure I now offer you. Muhamed, my whole fortune-take from it as much as you want. May Allah always take you ander His protection !"

Doring the night Muhamed prepared for his departure. He furnished himself with a hody guard of fifty men, and engaged a few Tattar couriers. On the day following he sent his treasurer to his brother for twenty thousand ducats, paid the trader for his outfit, crossed the Bosphorus, and travelled straightway to Damascus.

Muhamed was no common impostor, who only hunts after momentary results; but he had calculated everything beforeband. His libe rality, his commanding person, and his noble bearing, in a country where sudden promotion is of daily occurrence, convinced every one. and especially his followers, that he was really appointed Pasha of Damascus. At first he tra velled quietly to avoid publicity; but the further he went from Stamboul, and the nearer he approached the boundaries of his province, the more openly he showed himself in his new dignity, the more liberally he distributed presents and alms in the towns through which he passed. Everywhere he was received with due re spect and laden with presents. When he arrived within three days' march of Damascus, he halted and encamped. He then dictated letters to the most eminent emirs in Damascus, announcing to them that in consequence of treachery, the Grand Vizier had failen into disgrace, and had been strangled, and that his son, the Pasha of Damascus, as an accomplice of his father, had to await the same punishment; that he, Muhamed, appeared as newlyappointed Governor, to execute the sentence of the Sultan; and he commanded the emirs to imprison the criminal and to well guard him till

Before, however, despatching these instructions, he sent a letter by express to the Governor of Damascus, secretly informing him that his father had been executed, and that the same fate awaited him when the new Pasha arrived. The consequence of this well calculated communication was the immediate flight of the poor Governor, who was by no means a favorite of the people. His fear of death was so great, that he left everything behind him, even his wives and treasures.

After the emirs had received the despatches, they called a council, and debated upon the steps to be taken for the execution of the received commands. While doing so there ap peared a second messenger, with a letter of similar contents. Fearing delay and resistance would only endanger themselves, they quickly collected all their partisans, and ordered the inhabitants to take the old Pasha prisoner, and with due respect to receive the approaching one. Some, therefore, hastened to the palace of the disgraced Governor, beset all exits, and as they met with no resistance searched the whole place-but in vain. The furious popu lace londly blamed the carelessness of the emirs. and no doubt would have broken out into rebellion that would have led to the pillaging of the city, had not, at the very moment, from the opposite part of the city, cries of rejoicings been heard which saluted the entering Pasha.

The new Governor, surrounded by a splendid suite, proceeded, without stopping, to the palace, strewing on his way money among the people. The emirs were ready to receive him. "Where is the guilty one?" demanded Mu-

hamed, fixing his piercing eyes upon the as

His severe, commanding tone created a general consternation. A long silence ensued. At last one of the emirs took courage and said,

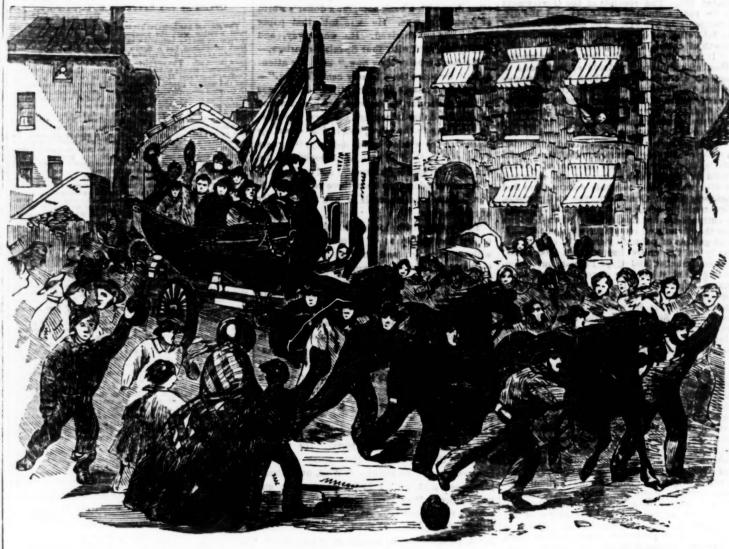
"Your highness will graciously pardon us. The condemned probably received secret communication from Constantinople, in consequence of which he has fled from Damascus, for when we searched the palace he was gone."

"Fled !" cried the amazed Muhamed, with thundering voice. "Miserable slaves! Know ve that my commands are laws of the Sultan, our most gracious master. Away from my presence. Soon you will receive the punishment that falls upon those who like you disregard the humility, pressed it as a sign of his subjection

authority of his highness." This threat spread fear and consternation his liberality already won the common people, and resistance was therefore out of the question. Muhamed, however, had the emirs called sures of his predecessor. In this manner he changed the common fear into general joy. This energetic deportment of the new Governor produced the still more favorable result that the terrified emirs dared not inquire for the firman of the Sultan by which Muhamed was appointed Pasha of Damascus, but they were satisfied that their carelessness with respect to the taking of the former Pasha remained unpunished.

In the meantime Muhamed, who possessed quite as much intellect as energy, commenced his office by lessening the burdens of the people, by abolishing abuses which had crept in Sultan. during the administration of his predecessors, directed his by giving excellent laws, and by taking under manners, he, through a merce, and science. After having in this manersuaded the usurer to ner won the general confidence of the better with magnificent clothes, fine classes, he insured himself the affection of the multitude by his great liberality to the poor. beggar was changed Towards the o'd Governor's relations and who moved the admi friends he acted in the most magnanimous spirit : and to those of the emirs who had held office under that poor fellow he presented honors

At the time when this hameped the communication between the capital and the proable amount of sense and vinces was very deficient, and this was the his body guard, he galloped cause why a considerable time elapsed before his brother, and remaining in the Sultan heard of these most extraordinary sent one of his servants with the mes- occurrences at Damascus, and it was only im that Muhamed, his brother, de- through the exiled Pasha himself, who had fled speak to him. Murad was on the from Damascus through the Desert to Bagdad. eturning some angry words, when, that the affair came under his notice. Arrived the caught ant of the splendid there well disguised, the poor Pasha, unable to Sultan. that irt-yard. He hastened out of find any other means of subsistence, was forced brother, and to give him a to beg at the mosques. Shortly after, however. he found employment at a confectioner's.



THE TRIUMPHANT RETURN OF THE LIFE-BOAT "MARY WHITE" TO BROADSTAIRS.

[SEE ARTICLE.]

The Turk is accustomed to such most unex- mained silent for some time, lost in thought, THE WRECK OF THE NORTHERN BELLE the summit of greatness, he bears with calm-He lived, quietly submitting to his hard fate, in obscurity and poverty for several months, without having even the courage to lisp the name | ters he spoke as follows: of his father, the Grand Vizier, or to show himself in public places. At last it happened that an official of the Porte, who had formerly lived at Damascus, with great astonishment saw him in the shop of the confectioner, and addressed him as follows-

"Is it possible! Your highness? I believe-I certainly think I speak to the Pasha of Damascus. Is it not so ?"

"You err, sir," replied the terrified man, with visible embarrassment. "I am a poor workman, an assistant of the confectioner."

"Are you? Well-I really cannot-no, no, I cannot believe it. I know you so well! Are you not the son of the Grand Vizier, my most gracious master? What would your noble father say if he saw you in this disguise?"

"In the name of Allah!" whispered the troubled Pasha, "have you been a friend of my father's? Then I implore you, by his dear ashes, do not betray me !"

"Ashes!-betray! What does your highas I am. Only this morning I have received a letter from his own hand."

A few more words disclosed the whole affair The son of the Grand Vizier, highly rejoicing, went to the house of the official to change his clothes for some more becoming to his dignity, and then both started without delay to Constantinople to pray the Sultan for justice. They first went to the Grand Vizier, who could not understand the whole affair, though he heard it from the lips of his own son, and even the Sultan would not believe it when it came to his ears. Still, if it were true, he solemnly vowed that the shameless impostor should feel the whole weight of his anger, and he forthwith dispatched an officer with four bundred janissaries to Damascus, to take the daring fellow prisoner, and to transport him to Constanti-

The eight months' government of Damascus by Muhamed, had been exceedingly beneficial to the inhabitants of that province, who looked upon him as a father, and it was to be expected that his removal would create considerable dissatisfaction. When the officer of the Sultan appeared before Mubamed, and handed him the letter of his master, the former kissed it in all on his forehead, and requested only a few hours' delay to prepare for the journey. Duamong the emirs. The new Pasha had through | ring this interval he commanded the emirs to his presence, informed them of his recall, and took an affectionate leave of them. Scarcely, however, had the soldiers' left the town, when back one by one, received them most gracious- all the emirs and principal inhabitants of the ly, and presented them with a part of the trea- town met together, and resolved to humbly petition the Sultan to give them no other Pasha but Muhamed, to whom they and all the people of the province were deeply indebted. This petition was handed to a messenger, who was charged to carry it in five days to Constantinople. As this letter appeared to many not urgert enough, a second was immediately drawn up, in which the services of Muhamed were detailed, and in which was clearly expressed the determination that the province would not freely submit to any other Pasha. As soon as Muhamed arrived at Constantinople, he was immediately led into the presence of the

"In the name of Allah, speak, man!" demanded the Grand Signior. "Who are you, his particular protection agriculture, com- that you have so little feared the anger of your lord ?"

"One of the Pashas of your imperial h ghness." replied the undaunted Muhamed, re-

Sultan, with increasing anger, "who has ap pointed you Pasha, and who has signed the firman of this promotion, miserable impos-

" Your imperial highness, the sovereign of the believers," quietly replied Muhamed. "This is too much!" said the Sultan. "Show the firman, or I will have you strangled in-

stantly, you arch rogue." "Here it is, your highness," replied Muhamed, and he drew from his breast a piece of paper, in which was wrapped the piece of glass. and which he laid respectfully at the feet of the

Impatiently the Sultan picked it up, and he easily recognised as his own. Then he re- Memoirs of Marshal Marmont.

pected changes of fortune. The sudden ad- while the Grand Vizier, standing near him, exvancement, as well as the abrupt downfall from pected a fresh burst of anger, and Muhamed, boping for pardon, bent his knees. At that ness. I might say, indifference; and our unfor- moment the letters arrived from Damascus, tunate Governor was no exception to this rule. | which, as extraordinarily important, were without delay handed to the sovereign.

After the Sultan had carefully read the let-

"Grand Vizier, Allah is merciful! Should I punish this fellow, I should cause great discontentment, and perhaps an insurrection in a province of my empire. Therefore I will rather give to your son the administration of another province. You, Muhamed, I will appoint Pasha of Damascus; yet remember that I only pardon you and confirm your appointment, because you have shown a kind heart towards my people! Go!"

"Praised be the mercy of our lord and Sulan!" cried the happy Muhamed, and amid the rejoicings of the multitude he left the palace. He afterwards governed Damascus and proceeded to drag it from Broadstairs to with great success and wisdom for twenty-five years. E. H.

FASHION AND DRESS.

much the same as it has been for some time Broadstairs. At 11.30 A. M., the multitude as mings, which has so long obtained favor, is unabated; it may, indeed, be said to be on the increase rather than otherwise. Several silk dering her some assistance, when a huge sea dresses have been trimmed with velvet in a style presenting a very rich effect. One of these is an out door dress of blue sik, and is made with a high corsage. The skirt is trimmed with three flounces of graduated widths, and ornamented with rows of black velvet disposed in the following manner:-At the edge of each flounce there is a broad band of velvet; at an interval of about half way up the flounce, or a liftle more, another band of velvet is placed, slightly narrower than that at the edge. Between these two bands there are seven rows of very narrow velvet, and above the upper one five rows. The corsage is trimmed with rows of black guipure, and fastened by a row of velvet buttons of the color of the dress. The corsage has a basque, trimmed with rows of black velvet and edged with black guipure. The sleeves plain at the upper part, and finished at the ends by a deep frill trimmed with velvet and an awful sight was revealed to those on the guipure. A dress of green moire antique is cliffs and on the beach. With the naked eye rimmed with horizontal rows of black velvet, headed by narrow black lace partially falling over the velvet. The corsage of this dress is open in front, and within the opening are horizontal rows of black velvet one above the other A band of black velvet finishes the upper edge rows of velvet and lace. The sleeves are rather wide, and in the pagoda form. In the inside of of richly-embroidered muslin.

Dresses of black relvet are ornamented with ace, passementerie, and embroidery in jet. The trimming is frequently disposed up each side of the skirt. The basque (if the corsage has one) and the ends of the sleeves are also richly ornamented with trimming the same as that on the skirt. Dresses of colored velvet, such, for instance, as ruby, Sevres blue, garnet, and other rich hues, are much worn at evening parties. The corsage may be either high or low, and is trimmed with lace; lace being slso employed either as flounces or side trimmings for the skirt. The short sleeves of velvet dresses, which have low corsages, are covered with sleeves of lace in the form of double pagodas. On ruby color velvet, trimmings of black or white lace are equally fashionable.

Among the novelties in flowers may be mentioned a trimming for a ball-dress consisting of sprays of foliage sprigged with flowers. These sprays pars up each side of the dress. and from the waist they are prolonged to each shoulder, whence drooping sprays descend over the aleeves. A trimming of this kind, consisting of ivy-leaves intermingled with gold berries, was worn with a dress of white figured silk at a ball given a few evenings since at the Tuileries .- London Lady's Paper of Jan. 10th.

INTREPIDITY.-The Prior of the Convent of Signe was preaching in his church, in which nearly the whole population of the place had assembled. Suddenly, the shock of an earthquake was felt. Every one rose hastily and prepared to fly; but the preacher, without displaying the slightest emotion, shouted in a voice of thunder, "Impious that you are, to tremble in the House of God!" The congrega looked with searching eye on the writing, which | tion was quieted, and the sermon was finished .-

It was during a dreaful storm which took

place on the coast of England, on Monday, the 5th

of January last, that the American ship North-

ern Belle from New York to London, came to

anchor off Kingsgate, about three-quarters of a

[SEE ENGRAVING.]

mile from shore. It was then three o'clock in the morning. A few hours later she rode very heavily, and the sea at times broke completely over her. The crew having cut away the mizen and main masts, the ship rode easier; but as the gale increased, and as it was feared that she would part from her anchors and come on shore, a message was sent to Broadstairs to that effect. The Broadstairs boatmen, who are renowned for their alacrity, immediately harnessed themselves to the truck on which the life boat-the Mary White-is always ready, Kingsgate, a distance of two miles, over a heavy and hilly country. It was nine o'clock when the boat arrived at Kingegate. By that time the GENERAL OBSERVATIONS ON news of the ship's dangerous position was spread throughout the neighborhood, and by The fashion in the make of dresses continues sons of all ranks, from Margate, Ramsgate, and ful sight. A Margate lugger called the Victory. was hovering about the ship in the hope of renstruck her and she suddenly disappeared from sight. She and her crew went down, and were no more seen. Another lugger, the Ocean, of Margate, had at 6, A. M., put five hands on board the Northern Belle. At noon, it was expected every moment that the ship would run on shore upon the rocks beneath the cliff: but she held on the crowd remaining until dark anxiously watching the vessel, despite the hail, sleet, and snow, which began to descend. Between ten and eleven on Monday night the shir parted with her anchor and drove upon the rocks. At that hour it would have been utterly impossible to launch the life-boat, for the hail, sleet, and snow prevented the men from seeing any object whatever; and the spot whence it would be necessary to put off was distant more than half a mile. When day broke, at between six and seven o'clock next morning, could be seen twenty three men lashed to the rigging of the only mast left standing. What these poor creatures must have suffered during the night the reader will readily imagine.

At half-past seven o'clock, on Tuesday morn ing, the life boat, the Mary White, was manued. of the corsage, and the basque is trimmed with | Since July, 1850, when this boat was presented to the boatmen of Broadstairs by Mr. Thomas White, of Cowes, she has saved many lives, and the arm they are slit up, displaying under sleeves her crew have encountered many dangers; but never had she been engaged in a matter of such peculiar peril. Ten brave men pulled through a boiling surf and raging sea, which several times hid them from sight, and filled all with alarm for their safety. When seven out of the twenty-three men upon the wreck had been got into the life-boat it was found necessary to cut her adrift and disentangle her from the ship. With these seven men the boat returned to the shore amid the cheers of the many persons assembled on the beach.

A second life boat, which had also been wheeled from Broadstairs, to be ready in the event of the first life-boat being lost, was how launched, and went off to the wreck. She succeeded in bringing away fourteen. The two remaining were the captain, and the pilot who had been taken in at Dover. The former declared that he would rather die than leave his vessel, and the latter expressed a desire to remain and perish in the old man's company. After an hour and a half had elapsed the lifeboat for the third time left the shore in order to persuade these two men to save their lives. After much difficulty the crew of the boat succeeded in inducing them to come off the rigging and go to the land. It is impossible to describe the scene on the beach when it was known that all hands had been saved. A more affecting scene was seldom witnessed. There were tears of gratitude shed by the Americans, tears of joy and of pride by the Broadstairs boatmen. Benumbed as the ship wrecked men were, they could scarcely partake of the refreshment which was provided for them in the little warm parlor of "The Captain Digby," the solitary inn which stands upon the cliff at Kingsgate. When they were safely housed there, the second mate of the Northern Belle grasped Mr. Lang, the Times reporter, warmly by the hand, and expressed the pride he felt in his English Embalming Human Bodies.

descent. "None but Englishmen," said he, would have come off to our rescue in such a

At three o'clock on Tuesday the Mary While was dragged upon her truck by three horses into Broadstairs. In the boat sat her gallant crew. Tled to an American oar was the American standard which was so recently hoisted as a signal of distress. The tattered flig fluttered over the broken bows of the Mary White. It was thus that the boat passed through the streets of Broadstairs, amidst the joyous shouts of the inhabitants of the town. We have engraved this stirring scene.

Nearly all the brave fellows who, at the imminent peril of their own lives, were thus engaged in restoring to America the lives of nineteen of those seamen of whom she is so justly proud, are married men, with large families of small children; and there is not a man among them who has not assisted in saving life, and who has not, at some period, lost a father, brother, or cousin, in the same glorious cause.

A subscription has been opened to reward the deserving and self-sacrificing conduct of the crews of the two boats; and General Robert Campbell, the United States' Consul in London, has appealed in their behalf to the American residents in the metropolis; and Mr. Joseph Rodney Croskey has generously subscribed £50 to the above fund. Mr. Laing, in a letter to the Times, states the names of the crews of the boats, and adds some well-timed details:

Crew of the Mary White .- John Castle, Gee. Castle, William Hiller, Jr., Robert Miller, Jac. Rowe, George Emptage, Edward Emptage .-This boat saved seven hands.

Crew of the Culmer White on her first trip to the wreck .- John Cowell, William Wales, Jethrow Miller, John Sandwell, George Emptage, Thomas Holborn, William Ralph, Robert Gilbert, Robert Parker. Saved fourteen hands. Crew of the Culmer White on her second trip to save the captain and pilot .- John Cowell, William Wales, Jethro Miller, Jerry Walker, Fred. Lawrence, Thomas Sandwell, Robert Simpson, James Bere, Robert Parker, George Emptage, Alfred Emptage.

These men were not laboring under any species of excitement when they engaged in the perilous duty which they performed so nobly and so well. Mr. Laing, in his letter to the Times, says, on this point: "Under the impression that these men would never returnthe impression of all who witnessed their departure from the shore-I watched their countenances closely. There was nothing approaching bravado in their demeanor-nothing to give a spectator an idea that they were about to engage in a matter of life or death to themselves and the crew of the ship clinging to the forerigging of the Northern Belle. They had no hope of a 'decoration,' or of pecuniary reward when, with a coolness of manner and a calmness of mind which contrasted strongly with the energy of their movements, they stripped totheir shirts,' and bounded into the Mary White and the Culmer White to storm batteries of billows far more appalling to the human mind than batteries surmounted by cannon, and bristling with bayonets. There could be no question about the heroism of these men."

LOTTERIES IN NAPLES.—It is supposed that the shortest way of exciting a revolution at eleven o'clock the cliffs were crowded by per- Naples, would be to suppress the lottery effices. That peril his present Majesty is careful to avoid. The lotto is a pet institution of his .-Government telegraphs communicate the result of the drawings. By every means in his nowerthe king stimulates the gambling mania, which is one of the most ruinous propensities of the Neapolitan people. On the day fixed for the drawing, the commissary of police gets into a pulpit in the hall where the ceremony is performed, and behind him stations a party of soldiers; four judges and two priests, (nothing at Naples without priests) take their seats on the platform: the audience-a motley assemblage of lazzaroni, mechanics, foreigners, mothers with babies, blear eyed old women, children and officers-is called to order. An official steps forward, shakes the ticket box in sight of the crowd, and a boy from the Foundling Hospital puts in his hand, and draws out five numbers. These win: as they are proclaimed to the crowd, the sensation is overpowering; men shout, women cry, many faint away from the excess of their disappointment.

Once, some years ago, a poor girl, whose over was in prison for a small debt, and who bad vainly exhausted her energies in endeavoring to raise the sum for his release by working. put her two last pennies in the lotto, and went home overwhelmed by despair. She had forgotten to reserve the means to provide herself with food; that night she lay down supperless, and went out in the morning to beg a gran to purchase some breakfast. It was a rainy morning; few foreigners were in the streets; she trudged up and down through mud and rain. weak from hunger, and found no one willing to give her the alms she asked. Toward mid-day, she was passing the lottery office. Her stake suddenly occurred to her; she pressed in with the throng, was borne into the room where the drawing took place, and sank upon the floor .-She was unconscious of what took place till a great shout aroused her. Some one by her side inquired what number had won? She no sooner heard it than she uttered a piercing shrick, held up her ticket, and cried. "My Ludovico!" and fainted away. She had won the great prize. But her feeble frame, worn away by want and suffering, could not support the shock. She was carried out lifeless. Having no heirs, the proceeds of the prize went, of course, to the Church, which buried her with much pomp and praying, and Ludovice remain ed in jail.

ORIGIN OF "HURBAR!"-The word is pure Slavonian, and is commonly heard, from the coasts of Dalmatia to Behring's Straits, when any of the population living within these limits are called on to give proof of courage and valor. The origin of this word belongs to the primitive idea that every man that dies heroically for his country goes straight to heaven-Hu-rej (" to paradise"); and it is said that in the shock and ardor of battle the combatanta utter that cryas the Turks do that of " Allah !" each animating himself by the certitude of immediate recompense, to forget earth, and to contemn death .- Timbe's Curiosities.

PROLIFIC .- The author of Notes and Queries states that Mrs. Greenhill had thirty-nine children by one husband, all born alive, and were baptized-and further, they were all at single births but one. The last child was born after his father's death, and grew up to be a practising surgeon, King street, Bloom land. He also became an author of a work on

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, FEBRUARY 14, 1857.

A New Excrement in Presenct—Bunning than Dead.—An eminent New York physician has, according to the Buffalo Republic, written an elaborate work in favor of the practice of burning the dead, which is to be published after

his own death.

By his will, he directs his mortal remains to be kept for fire days in a warm room; the thorax then to be opened, and the heart extracted, which is to be embalmed and enclosed in a thick wellum bag, strongly impregnated with asphal-tum; the remainder of his body is then to be publicly burned on a pyre of sassafras or sandal in one of the public cemeteries, the ashes carefully gathered and deposited with the emheart in a bronze urn. Five copies of the leading daily city papers, containing an account of the whole proceedings, are likewise directed to be deposited in the urn, which is then to be hermetically sealed, and taken to the New York Moseum.

In the midst of the excitement created by

these proceedings, the work is to be published its circulation \$10,000 are appropriated, \$10 000 n ore for distribution among the city officials and leading politicians of all parties, who are to receive from \$25 to \$100 each for assisting in the ceremony; and \$10,000 more for the editorial fraternity, to be divided pro

rata according to their influence.

Should anything occur to prevent the due execution of the will, the bulk of his property is to be at once transferred to a charitable insti-

tution in Philadelphia.

The Republic has these facts from the attorney who drew up the will. He estimates the property at \$200,000.

BE CAREPUL WHERE YOU PUT YOUR HEAD .-An accident which, though comic enough, might easily have had a tragical ending, occurred the other day at Madame Tussand's ex-hibition in London. A medical student, ex-amining the guillotine in the Chamber of Hor rors, took it into his head that the sort of yoke which fits down on the shoulders of the criminal to hold him in his place, would not be sufficient to confine a person who struggled. His curiosity on this point led him to watch till the place was empty, when he actually put himself in, letting down the yoke. He soon found that arrangement, and answered the objections he was quite unable to lift it, and it at once which had been previously urged, with as much flashed into t is mind, that the sharp are which was suspended over his neck, could not be very firmly fixed, or it would not fall (as it does) with a touch. He was afraid to struggle, lest the shaking should bring it down, and at once deposit his head in the basket of sawdust below him, into which his eyes were of necessity steadily looking. Having stayed some time in this plight, he was overjoyed to hear the approach of a visitor, whom he suppliantly im-plored to release him. "I'm thinking," said plored to release him. "I'm thinking," said the gentleman (a Scotch visitor of the metro-polis) to his wife; "I'm thinking he must be hired to show how the thing acts, and I think we'd better not interfere." So the luckless student was left till M. Tussaud came in, and made fast the axe before releasing him. The axe has been removed and laid by the side to prevent future accidents.

STRANGE SELF MUTILATION .-- A German, named Actenburg, a strolling musician of the village of Thiscrup, Jutiand, left home on the 18th ult., with his wife and daughter, to play at a wedding party at the neighboring town of Holt, leaving behind three boys, aged respectively thirteen, eleven, and nine. The children who had great repugnance to go to school, delibera-ted among themselves as to the best means of freeing themselves from that disagreeable duty, and at last they resolved to cut out their tongues! The boy of eleven took out a large fable-knife, and, placing himself before a looking-glass, resolutely made a profound incision in his tongue. Not being able to terminate the mutilation, he begged his elder brother to do it for him, and the latter, taking hold of the tongue with a piece of linen between his fingers, pulled the tongue forward, and cut off a piece an inch long! Blood flowed in abundance, and the children becoming greatly terrified, uttered piercing cries. The neighbors rushed in, and, seeing what had taken place, thing was done for the child that art could suggest, his life is considered in danger.

THE WANDERING JEW IN NEW YORK.—A sensation was created in William street, on Tuesday morning, Jan. 27th, by the appearance of a man on the pave with a long floating beard, and dressed in loose pantaloons, with a turban on his head. He carried in his hand a little mann script Hebrew book, of which he read to the crowd that gathered around him. He represented himself as the veritable Wandering Jew. Nobody knows who he is or where he came from. A learned Jewish Rabbi was sent for to converse with him which he did in the Hebrew language, and the stranger was found to be perfect in his knowledge of that most diffi-cult tongue. The Rabbi tested him in Arabic, in Phenician, and in the Sanscrit, but soon found that the aged stranger far surpassed him in intimacy with them all. The Rabbi invited him to his house; but, said the stranger, "nav. I cannot stop. The Crucified One of Calvary has pronounced the edict, and I may not rest. I must move on—ever on!" He was last seen on Thursday, but to where he has departed no one can tell.

NEGATIVE ARTESIAN WELLS .- The London Society of Arts have published Herr Bruck. man's paper on "Negative Artesian Wells"— that is wells which take, instead of giving out, water. Such wells serve as permanent drains; they are sunk, in loose strata, or where com-munication exists with fathomless fissures or deep lying streams. Herr Bruckman, who is a native of Wartemberg, states that they may be established in the so-called normal or sediment formations, deluvium, tertiary deposits, chalk, Jurassic rocks, and others. And he brings for-ward examples of the benefits that have followed the sinking of negative wells in towns or in swampy country districts. The drainage become at once perfect and constant; fluid mat-ters of all kinds flud their way to the mouth, and flow away, while solid matters may be stopped and used for various purposes.

INDIANA .- On the 5th, the Democratic members of the Legislature, met in "Joint Convention," and elected Jesse D. Bright and Graham N. Fitch to the U. S. Senate. The Republicans have a majority in the Senate, and that bod; re-fused to go into an election. The "Joint Con-vention" was attended by 28 Senators out of 50, nd by 62 Representatives out of 182. The Senate by 7 majority, denounced the Joint Convention as illegal and unsuthorized by them, and protested against the U.S. Senate swearing in the Senators alleged to have been elected. While the Democrats and the Licutenant-Governor were leaving the Senate Chamber, the Republicans called one of their own number to the Chair, and took from the table the contested election case of Mr. Woods, a Democratic Senator, and in the absence of the Democratic Senators, declared his seat vacant, and immediately after adjourned.

A WINTER WITHOUT ITS EQUAL .- The se verity of the present winter, and the large amount of snow that has fallen, has induced many to think that it is without a parallel. We read in Drake's History of Boston, the follow-

ing allusion to the winter of 1701: "The winter which had now commenced was the severest that ever was in the memory of man.' From the middle of January to the 1st or 2nd of March, it held cold, with very little or no intermission. All the bay was frozen over quite out to sea; so that it was common to go horse and man over all the ferries for two nthe together. The main channel in Boston harbor did not open till the first of March. It of 1855." snowed that year beween twenty and thirty times. Sleighs and loaded sleds passed a great part of the time upon the ice from Boston as far as Nantasket.

FRAUDS OF FLOUR DEALERS .- A correspondent of the Boston (Mass.) Herald says: "A few days since I bought a barrel of flour, and to satisfy myself that it weighed 196 pounds, I thought I would weigh it, and it fell short 25 lbs. Last fall I bought a barrel of flour, and in the middle of the barrel I found a paying all the children of such female, under the age of twenty years, shall likewise be exempted."

Liberia.—The message of President Benson, to the Legislature of Liberia, was delivered December 6th. The receipts of the Government for the year, amounted to \$42,644, and the disbursements to \$59,849. The message contains the following paragraph, with reference to the growth of cotton in that country:

"It is an unquestionable fact that our interior tribes manufacture hundreds of thousands of domestic cloths annually, which must consume several million pounds of raw cotton; thousands of these cloths, through much difficulty, find their way down to the seaboard annually; but if the communication was kept open, and they could be assured of a safe transit, and were encouraged by discreet and influential agents to increased cultivation of that useful article, in a very few years millions of pounds article, in a very few years millions of pounds would be brought down annually and exported, as also would other valuable commodities flud their way down. Gentlemen, you will, perhaps, pardon me for being so sanguine and apparently enthusiastic on this subject, when I inform you that I can well remember when not a thousand gallons of palm oil were to be bought an nusily on the entire line of coast (400 miles) between Shebar and Cape Palmas, but by encouragement it has long since increased to an annual exportation of a million of gallons. Equally rapid has been the increase of the ground-nut trade by encouragement, within a few years, at Sierra Leone; and it is well known that the natives of the interior are more indus-trious, ingonious, intelligent and friendly than the seaboard tribes."

THE DALLAS TREATY WITH ENGLAND .- The Senate, after an earnest debate, has recommitted this treaty, by a large majority, to the Com-mittee on Foreign Affairs, with the ultimate hope of procuring such alterations as might make it acceptable to the majority of the Chamber. No such result, however is expected, and the arrangement is considered defeated. Apprehensions are expressed in some quarters, that its rejection may lead to embarrassments in our relations with England, but without suffi-cient practical warrant. Mr. Mason, Chairman of the Foreign Relations, explained, in an elaborate speech, all the supposed advantages of this ability and ingenuity as the case would allow. Still, the obstacles were not removed, and the arrangement was assailed on various grounds. First, that the protectorate of England over the Mosquitoes was more strongly recognized than under the Clayton Bulwer Convention. Second that the political jurisdiction of Honduras over Ruatan was barely nominal, because the British subjects in possession were protected in all their existing rights and privileges, and against any interference from Honduras; and, lastly, because after renouncing this supervisory power over the islands, Honduras had, in her freaty with Great Britain, gratuitously provided against the introduction or existence of slavery. These points, and others were urged with more or

MILD GUNPOWDER .- The Boston Post tells a pleasant anecdote of Mr. G---, who, a good many years ago, was a retail merchant in a populous town in Vermont. He was famous as "the to name something that was sufficiently like it to answer the purpose. Thus when a customer inquired for "winter strained oil," the merchant toid him he hadn't got that kind exactly -but he had some that was "strained very late in the fell!" Disparage one article as you might, he was sure to find something to praise in it-if his tea was not strong, it was well flavored, &c., &c. On one occasion a customer having called for a sample of gunpowder, rubbed it in his hand to ascertain the proportion of charcoal, and then observed that it lacked strength. "I know," answered the impertur bable tradesman-falling into his old tea formula___ i know the powder is not so strong as some, but you'll find it very mild and agreeable!"

A Noble Deed .- Some months since, a poor with murder. A singular combination of unavorable circumstances induced a general belief that he was guilty, and the public excitement against him was very strong. Mr. Smith visited the suspected man in the jail, and became convinced that he was innocent. In the face of a hostile public sentiment he volunteered his ser-vices as counsel for the German, spent nearly a nousand dollars from his own purse in collecting evidence, and argued his case before the jury. By his untiring exertions the very dark cloud of unfavorable circumstances was cleared up, and the innocence of his client made mani fest, not only to the court and jury, but to the public. Mr. Smith, with characteristic beneficence, crowned his magnanimity by giving the poor German a small farm and five hundred dollars in money. Nobleness like this is its own praise and its own reward. We wish that it was ess rare.

HORRIBLE CASE OF PUNNING .- The Perpetrator Still at Large.—"Charley," said old Mr. Roundy to his partner, as he entered the warm Roundy to his partner, as he entered the warm counting-room of the firm, on wharf, yesterday morning, "cutting out this steamer America reminds me of the time they cut out the Britannia in '44, and of a capital pun I made about it;" and the "senior" chuckled and rubbed his hands before the fire. "Well, sir, what was it?" said his junior. "Why, I asked 'em why the Britannia should have had her name changed before she was cut out? and the reason is obvious. Because she was blocked in son is obvious. Because she was blocked in (block tin)." There was a pause, during which the offender quietly walked out. He has hither-to been considered one of our "first merchants."-Boston Journal.

OLE BULL BROKEN DOWN .- A private letter, written from this city by a lady, has the following in reference to Ole Bull: "Coming up Broadway, a few days ago, I met Ole Bull, looking so pale and altered that I scarcely knew him. He has been lying ill for three months at a little town on the Illinois River, and had recently arrived here, where his first greeting was to be arrested at the suit of a very doubtful claimant. He and his son, a very fine boy, dined with us the next day after I met him, and we heard more of his recent history. Poor fellow! he says he has lost, in our 'free country,' all that he valued—his health, his money and his good name—and he is content, now, to seek refuge again at home in Norway."

TO KEEP THE PEET WARM IN RAILROAD Cars.—Bayard Taylor in a late letter to the N. Y. Tribune, says:—We left Berlin on the 29th, and came directly hither, a distance of 180 miles, by railroad. I noticed in the cars a new contrivance for warming the feet, which in our case was wholly successful. Long, flat boxes of tin or zinc, covered with carpeting and filled with hot sand, are placed upon the floor, between the seats, so that the passengers on both sides can make use of them. These boxes were mildly warm when we started, and not quite cold when we arrived at Hamburg, eight hours afterward.

THE SUGAR CROP OF JAMAICA.-The Kingston (Jamsica) Standard, of 1st January, in an article on the condition and prospects of the island, states that:—"The year 1856 will be noted in the statistical records of the island as being that wherein the smallest sugar crop was ever manufactured since the island formed a dependency of the British crown. But for the adventitious rise in the price of produce, it is not too much to say that the year just expired would have witnessed the extinction of one-third part of the estates in actual cultivation at the close

SLAVE EXEMPTION IN MISSISSIPPI. - We learn from the Mississippian that the Senate of Misaissippi, on the 9th uitimo, after a long and interesting discussion, adopted, by a vote of 20 to 5, the following amendment offered by Mr. Ellet to the Court bill, exempting a portion of slave property from sale under execution : Exempting "one slave, to be selected by the debtor, if he have more than one; and should such debtor select to retain a female slave, then

HAD 'BM AT LAST .- A young man from the "The countryman thought Uncle Sam was mighty particular, so he went away and obtained a dollar in coppers. "Now," said he ottaring to the office, and laying down his "pile" at the window of the delivery, "I guess I can suit ye." The man inside looked at the display of "specie currency," and coolly said, "We never take more than three cents in coppers at any one time—it is not legal tender above that sum."

The countryman looked at the composed official for the space of a minute and a half without stirring; and then he belehed out, "Look here you; ain't you almighty hind of particular, for fellers looked up in such a jail as this 'ere? You don't take only three cents in coppers at a time, hey? Well then, a 'pose you give me three cents worth of stamps, anyhow." The one three cents worth of stamps, anyhow." The object of the space of a minute and a half without stirring; and then he belehed out, "Look here you; ain't you almighty hind of particular, for fellers looked up in such a jail as this 'ere? You don't take only three cents in coppers at a time, hey? Well then, a 'pose you give me three cents worth of stamps, anyhow." The official very politely cut him off a single stamp, and passed it out, for which the countryman laid down three cents. He was about to pass away, when the latter cried out, "Look here, you! Hold on! That 'ere's one time—No s'pose you gin' me three cents worth more on "em."

Uncle Sam's clerk was not slow in discovering that he had caught a tartar. He turned back to the window. "How many coppers of particular, for fellers looked a tartar. He turned back to the window. "How many coppers of particular has been therefore the passage of the past three very street the passage of the results and laid, and the latter cried out, "Look here, you! Hold on! That 'ere's one time—No s'pose you gin' me three cents worth more on "em."

Uncle Sam's clerk was not slow in discovering the half of the space of the past three three cents worth more on "em."

Uncle Sam's clerk was not slow in discovering the hal rural districts" went to the post office the other day, with a bank note, for a dollar's worth

Uncle Sam's clerk was not slow in discovering that he had caught a tartar. He turned back to the window. "How many coppers have you got?" he asked, "Wall, only about ninety-seven of 'em; I had a hundred on 'em when I begun." "Pass 'em in," was the gruff reply. "Pass out your stamps fust and then I will," said Jonathan, "but I reckon you don't will," said Jonathan, "but I reckon you don't ketch me agin." The stamps were passed out, but the views of heiders are generally above those of clivers, but the views of heiders are generally above those of clivers, but the views of heiders are generally above those of clivers, but the views of heiders are generally above those of clivers, but the views of heiders are generally above those of clivers, but the views of heiders are generally above those of clivers, but the views of heiders are generally above those of clivers, but the views of heiders are generally above those of clivers, but the views of heiders are generally above those of clivers. the coppers were handed over, when the countryman went off saying, "I 'spose because a feller holds office under Uncle Sam he thinks he's smarter'n all creation; but I guess they larnt somethin' that time."- Lowell News.

A few days since, a young lady went into a draper's shop and asked for a "pair of those articles which fasten above the knee." The shopman smiled, and served her with a pair of garters.

A CUNNING Fox .- In Ireland a sharp fellow is said to be "as cute as Power's fox, the fox of Ballybotherem, which used to read the newspapers every morning to find out where the hounds were to meet."

A DISCONSOLATE HOUSE .- A man being asked by his neighbor how his wife did, made very pink of politeness," and was indeed an expert salesman. If he had not got the article this answer:—" Indeed, neighbor, this case is that might happen to be called for, he was sure pitiful: my wife fears that she will die, and I pitiful: my wife fears that she will die, and I fear she will not-which makes a disconsolate house."

> PLAINTIFF AND DEFENDANT .- Dr. Johnson compared plaintiff and defendant, in an action-at law, to two men ducking their heads in a bucket, and daring each other to remain longest under water.

HANDSOME PRESENT .- Rev. C. M. McKenney, Rector of the Episcopal Church at Jackson Tenn., was presented, last week, with a hand some family carriage and a sum of money to build a carriage-house, by his parishioners, as a testimony of their regard.

BANK NOTE LIST.

CORRECTED FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST By WITHERS & PETERSON, BANKERS,

By WITHERS & PETERSON, BANKERS, . b	
	Third Street.
Puil	ADBLE BIAL F COLUMNY D. 1007.
PENNSYLVANIA.	VIRGINIA.
Solvent bks par to i dis	Solv bks 4 dis
Relief notes dis	Bk of Kanwha 10 dis
Ancaster bank 40 dis Erie City bk 50 dis NEW JERSEY.	
Erie City bk	SOUTH CAROLINA.
Solvent bks per to i die	Boir ble GEORGIA. 4 dis
Solvent bks par to i dis Merch bk Br'dgton 15 dis Wheat Grower's bk	Bk Columbus no sale
Wheat Grower's bk	Bk of Middle G'rgis no sala
Nawton 10 Gia	Man Bk Columbus no sale
DELAWARE	New bks 2 to 5 dis
Solvent bks par	New bks 2 to 5 dis
Solvent bks par Under 5's dis MARYLAND.	Merchants' & Planters'
MARYLAND.	bk, Savannah, no sale
Valley bk Hagerstown no sale	Bk of Mobile 1 dis
Solvent bas par to i dis Far & Mec bk Kent co I dis DIS. OF COLUMBIA. Exchange bk 30 dis	Other solv bks 5 dis
DIS OF COLUMBIA.	MISSISSIPPI
Exchange bk 30 dis	All bks uncertain LOUISIANA. 1 dis
Solv bks 5 dis	LOUISIANA.
NEW YORK.	
Bolv bks par to i dis	OHIO.
8th Avenue bk 8 dis	Solvent bke 1 dis
Knickerbooker bk 14 dis Far bk Onondaga 25 dis	Bk of Circleville 55 des
Far bk Onondaga 25 dis Mer & Man bk Oswego 30 dis	Canal bk Cleveland 8 dis
Ex bk Buffalo So dia	Solv bks 1 dis
Ex bk Buffalo o dis Empire City bk 14 dis	INDIANA.
Central bk 1 die	Grate his 1 dia
MAINE.	Shawnee bk. Attica. no saie
Solv bks i dis	Shawnee bk. Attica, no sale Gramercy bk. Lalayette
Bk of Hallowell 3 dis	ILLINOIS.
Ellaworth bk 60 dia	Peoples bk. Carmi. 39 dis 1
Maritime bk Bangor 15 dis Canton bk South China no sale NEW HAMPSHIRE.	Rushville bk. Rushville, 30 dis 1
Canton bk South China no sale	Prairie State bk. 30 dis
Solv bks i dis	Tames and Trans.
Solv bks VERMONT.	Solvent bks 2 to 5 dis
Solv bks i dia	Solv bks 1 dia
South Royalton bk 2 dis	TENNESSEE.
South Royalton bk 2 dis CONNECTICUT.	Bk of East Tenn no sale
Nolv bks t dis	
MASSACHUSETTS.	River Bank no sale
RHODE ISLAND.	
Solv bks t dis	
Bi Repub Providence 75 dis	
CANADA.	ARKANSAS.
Solv bks 2 dis	All bks Wisconsin. Bo sale
	WISCONSIN.
NORTH CAROLINA.	
Solv bks li dis	TEXAS.
Small notes 2½ die	Com & Agricultural bk
	· Oktobroti 2) dis
PHILADELPHIA CATTLE MARKET, FEB. 9.	
The receipts of Beef Catt	le continue large, about 1,200
head in all having been offered at the different Yards this	
week and prices have ruled a little easier, the market closing dull and in favor of the buyers. Some 250 being left over un-	
sold. Annexed are the principal sales at the Buil's Head:	
50 Penns Cattle, by Alexander & Co. 89 all	
95 C by I Wast	
40 " by Underwe	ood & Co., 8 all
62 " by Scott & I	Kimball, 9 allt
65 by P Hathaway. Spall	
25 " by R Neely. 9 all	
7 Virgi'a Cat., by B Seldom	ridge. 8-all
40 by J Bastal	ole, 9 all

y trg t a Cat., by B sendominge.

10 by B Baldwin, 9 all

21 by B Baldwin, 8 all

22 by B Baldwin, 8 all

25 Penna Cattle, by A B.: Stenbaugh, 8 all

26 by Issac Abrams, 8 all

27 by D Hickman, 8 all

28 by D Hickman, 8 all

29 by Carr, 8 all

29 by Carr, About 30 Cows and Calves were offered, chiefly at the

Washington Drove Yard, Ridge Avenue, and met slow sale

21 from \$25 to 50 for fresh Cows, \$25 to 35 for Springers, and

28 is to 3 for dry Cows.

The arrivals of Hogs at Surger's Yard were 9000 for the

week, all of which were disposed of at from \$9 to 9.50 the

100 fbs.

100 fbs.

Of Sheep and Lambs the receipts were about 3000. The following were the principal sales:—1000 by Geo Hesser, 300 by Thos Alcorn, 400 by Chris Grube, 1000 by Willers, 600 by Jarvy, 500 by Chris Gross, 600 by Win McClure, 300 by Jas Frost, 700 by Mr. Chambers; prices ranging at from \$2,37 to 5,50 each, according to condition. BALTIMORE MARKET, FEB. 9.

BALTIMORE MARKET, FEB. 9.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The Flour market was exceeding quiet. The advices by the Baltic have had a depressing influence on the market. Sales of 100 bils Howard street super at \$6,124, a decline of 1250 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ bil on previous quotations. Howard street and Onio super were offered freely at \$6,25, but there are no buyers at the quotation. No sales to note in City Mills super, the millers are still asking \$6.55, but no buyers for immediate delivery on the market. No sales of Howard street and Onio catra. We still quote Howard street extra at \$6,375a7, and Onio do, at \$6,5256.75; do family at \$63,578 Baltimore extra at \$7.55, family do at \$8,75 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ bib. No sales of Rye Flour or Corn Meal. We quote Rye Flour at \$4 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ bills. Corn Meal—City at \$3,375, and Country \$3 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ bill, and dull.

GRAIN AND SEEDS—The offerings of Grain were light. Wheat—About 220 bus offered, and sales of \$96 bus good to prime white at \$1,5561.47, and 600 bus fair to good red at \$1,39a1,41. Choice whites, if here, would bring \$1,58a1.62 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ biss. Corn—About 220 bus offered, sales of about 230 bus yellow at \$35,640. We quote white Corn at \$5,560. \$\frac{1}{2}\$ bus, and in demand. Rye—About 200 bus Pennsylvania Lye of ferred, and all sold at 760. We quote Maryland and Virginia Rye mominally at 7a375 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ bus. Oats—About 1400 bus offered, sales of about 200 bus removed at \$7,50, and ab bus Timothy at \$3,50, Also, as size of \$20 prime Cloverseed at \$7,50, and ab bus Timothy hus. We quote Timothy seed at \$7,50, and \$6,50 at \$1,500.135 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ hus.

We quote Timothy seed at \$3,256,35,75, Flaxeed at \$1,500.135 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ hus.

We flow to Timothy seed at \$1,250,35,75, Flaxeed at \$1,500.135 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ hus.

We flow to Timothy seed at \$3,256,35,75, Flaxeed at \$1,500.135 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ bus.

We quote Timony sees in 3000 at transactions very limit bus.

WHISKEY - A brisk demand, but transactions very limit ed. Sales to-day of only 50 bbls Ohio at 25c. We quote city distilled Whiskey nominally at 25ja27c gallon. BALTIMORE CATTLE MARKET, FEB. 5. For Beef Cattle prices fell off to-day fully 25c, per 100 lbs. There were 550 head offered at the scales, 75 of which were driven to Philadelphia, 25 were left over unsold, and the bilance (450 head) were sold to Baltimore batchers at prices ranging from \$4 to \$8.375 on the hoof, equal to \$38.0.50 net, and averaging \$4.75 gross. The market was rather heavy. HOGS-Live Hogs continue source and prices have again improved. Sales were made to day at from \$8,50 to \$9.25 are too the

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, February 9, 1857.

sotice.

BARK—There has been little or nothing doing in Querciton, the limited stock on hand being held above the views of BARK—There has been little or nothing doing in Quereitron, the limited stock on hand being held above the views of buyers.

BEESWAX—But little offering, and holders now demand 22c per B cash, for good yellow.

CANDLES—Remain quiet, and the sales have been only in small lots at 25c \$2 \text{ b}\$, 4 months, for City manufactured Adamantine, and 4c for Sperin.

COAL—The market is at a stand. There is no demand for supment, and no movement can be anticipated until the Delaw are becomes so cleared of ree as to allow the free arrival and departure of vessels. There is a steady inquiry for home consumption, without change in prices.

COTTON—There has been none arriving. The demand has been quite limited within a day, but the want of stock has kept up. Sales of \$50 bales, chiefly Uplands, at 13a144 \$2 \text{ b}\$, on time, for low middling and middling far qualities.

DRUGS AND DYES—But little doing, and no essentia change to notice in prices. The stock of 8sda Ash is very much reduced, in consequence of absence of supplies. Sales at \$1.85. Cutch commands for and Borax 25c, 6 mes.

FEATHERS—Continue searce; about 36c ling. Sales at \$1.85. Cutch commands for and Borax 25c, 6 mes.

FISH—The stock of Mackerel is now very much reduced, and we slightly advance our quotations. The demand, however, is confined to retail lots at \$2.2 for medicin No 1's; \$95 for No 2's, and \$7.6 for No 3's. Prices of Codins and Herring are unchanged.

FRUTE—But little doing in consequence of the want of

ever, is confined to remain the first of the variety of stock. Three cargoes of Stody Oranges and Lemons are at the Break water. Dened Fruit is scarce. A sale of Apples was made at 9c 4p fb, cash. Dried Peaches are mechanged. Cranberries continue to range from \$12 to \$9.5 4p barrel.

GUANGELATTIC or none oilering, and prices are nominal for both Crude and Clarified.

GUANGE The sales have been unimportant, and quotations of the same.

one under our notice.

HTDES—There have been no arrivals or sales since our last notice. They are wanted.

HOPS—The demand continues limited. Small sales of new Eastern at 9alle, and old at 4a6c \$\psi\$ b.

LEATHER—The stock is exceedingly small, and prices are firm for all descriptions.

LUMBER—Prices are steady, but the sales have been unimportant. are the same.

HEMP-Continues exceedingly quiet, and no sales have NAVAL STORES-The stocks of all descriptions-in NAVAL STORES—The stocks of all descriptions—in the absence of supplies—are becoming reduced. Small sales of Rosin, Tar and Pitch at our last quotations. Spirits of Turpentine is held with more firmness, and there is a steady inquiry. Sales of 200 barrels at 54856c, cash and 4 months.

OILS—Holders of Red Oil have put up their prices at 72c each. There is a limited demand for Fish Oils at our quotations. At small sale of Winter Lard Oil at \$1.05, 4 mos. Lines ed Oil continues to have an upward tendency. sect Oil continues to have an upward tendency.

PLASTER—There is none arriving, and no sales have been reported.

RICE—The demand has been limited, but prices are steadily maintained. Sales in lots at 44a44 & 75, 4 mos.

SALT—No change. 2500 sacks Ashton's Fine sold on pri-

dily maintained. Sales in lots at said. To A. mos. SALT—No clasings. 2500 ancks Ashton's Fine sold on private terms.

SEEDS—There has been a good demand for Cloverseed, and 1500 bits sold at \$7,2537,5047 64 fbs. which is a further advance. Timothy commands \$35,6583,75, and Flaxaced \$1,500 \$7 hishel.

SPICES—The only sale reported is a lot of Nutmegs at 37/e \$7 hishel.

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TRAS—No change in the prices of Brandy and Gin.—NE Rum is very scarce, and commands 51852c. Whiskey has declined but closed with a little more firmness. Sales of bibs at 283216; hids at 283216, and drudge at 24c.

TALLOW—But little offering. Simil sales of city readered at 11/e \$7 h. cash.

TEAS—Have been in good demand, and prices are advancing—being now fully 10 to 15 per cent above the rates current last week.

TOBACCO—Prices are very firm for both Leaf and Manufactured, and there is a steady consumptive demand. 150 cases Penns seed leaf sold at full rates.

WINCES—The sales have been unimportant.

WOOL—There has been a fair demand, and with a small stock, which is sateadily becoming still further reduced; prices continue to look up. About 60,000 fbs were disposed of at 49655 \$7 fb, 6 mos. for pulled and fleece.

NEW YORK MARKET, FEB. 9.

NEW YORK MARKET, FER. 9.

ASHES—There is a fair demand for Pots for export to the Continent, these are scarce and firmer. Sales of 3n bbits at \$7.437.39. Paralis are in Intelled request at \$7.257.59. FLUTH—The demand for Western at this paralism of the p HOPS—Holders are arm, with a lar definant for order to choice Eastern and Western.

COFFEE—Rio has been more active, two invoices, comprising 9900 bags, soid at lea-04c; also, 290 bags Maracaibo at 12ic. The stock is about 95,000 bags Rio.

SUGARS continue buoyant, and to a fair degree active; sales of 39 hinds green sugar at 18; 220 hinds Cuba and Porto Rico at 9/a10/ic, and 150 baces Havana at 10/ic.

MOLASSES—has been quiet; we have not heard of any important sales.

LEATHER—The market is rather quiet; prices continue they for the market is rather quiet; prices continue they were prime. The assortments are incomplete.

LEATHER—The market is rather quiet; prices continue very firm. The assortments are incomplete.

HAY—The de mand is fair and the arrivals liberal; sales of 250 baies at 850.2 per 100 bb.

TALLOW—Holders are quite firm and in fair request; sales of 5,000 bbs. at 125c. cash.

TEAS—Under the Chinese news per Africa, the recent advance demanded by holders has been freely met by buyers, and a large business has been done. Prices, as the day progressed, became more unsettled, and closed buoyantly, within active demand for nearly all descriptions.

HIDES are firm, buyers only come forward as necessitated by orgent wants.

SPICES—Cassia is excited; none is to be had under 40c. Sales of 100 bags Race Ginger at 51 cts.

Feb. 9—Flour stendy. Whest quiet. Corn buoyant; 20,000 bushes sold. Pork stendy at \$21.50. Beef firm. Lard buoyant. Whiskey 23 cents. Sterling exchange firm.

BRIGHTON CATTLE MARKET, FEB. 5. BRIGHTON CATTLE MARKET, FEB. 5.
At market 120 Beeves, 90 Stores, 3500 Sheep and Lambs, and 400 Swine.
PRICES—Market Beef—Extrs. \$8,7509; first quality, \$8.50; escould do \$1; third do \$7.2503.75.
Barrelling Cattle—\$5,507 per cwt.
Mich Cows -\$35,40,4509; common \$40.
Ven! Caives—\$4,5.7589.
Ven!ings—\$18,2005; 2.
Two years old—\$25,308.90.
Three years old—\$27,308.90.
Three years old—\$27,308.90.
Hides—\$0 per lb. Caif Skine—14c per lb.
Tailow—Sales at Icelie; rough, \$500 per lb.
Sheep and Lambs—Extrs. \$800. In 1005 \$5,50.

HOGS—Live Hogs continue source and prices have again improved. Sales were made to day at from \$8,50 to \$9,25 per 100 lbs.

SHEEP—Sheep are firmer. There was a moderate supply to-day at the scales, and most of them were so,d at from \$4 to corn fed, 71c. per lb.

Number of Cars over the different roads—Western 96, but itself invisible.

Fitchburg 84, Lowell 69, Boston and Maine 2. Total 242.

PHILADELPHIA RETAIL MARKETS. R. B. JONES, EXCHANGE HOTEL. No. 77 Dock Street, MEATS.

| Whole carease PRUIT.

POULTRY AND GAME.

FISH. 124 | Sait Shad B - 0 12 Dry Cod MISCELLANEOUS. 31 0 35 | Honey B 35 0 35 | Pumpkins es

The late mild weather has depressed the market generally, ut the prices of Meats and Poultry show little or no change, as me and Fish are shout the same, but the latter are becoming more abundant. Butter and Eggs are also more

THE STOCK MARKET. CORRECTED FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

BY S. MoHENRY, STOCK AND BILL BROKER, No. 109 Wainut Street. The following were the closing auditations for Stockson Mon-day inst. Market olesing steady.

| STOCK AND BIL | No. 109 Wainut Street, | Street the closing audations for | Street the closing audations | Street the closing audations | Street the closing audation | Street the closing au All'gy oity 6 pr of Alle oo P HR 6's Pens ronn o p ot
de good on the control of the control of the control on the control of the control o

574 56 Com & R Vick NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET, FEB. 4. BEEF CATTLE. COWS AND CALVES. First quality, Extra quality, # B.
Other qualities, do.
SHEEP AND LAMBS. First quality, Other qualities, FOR SWINE. First quality, Other qualities, The following table shows by what conveyances the supplies at Allerton's came:

639 149 12 107 1923 1380 579 219 Cows and Calve Cows and Calve Veni Calves.
Sheep and Lam
By the Hudson River Railroad, Heeves,

Browning's 55 O'Brien's 110

Last Week.
Allerton's, 28 Chamberlain's, 57
Browning's, 17 O'Brien's 92

VEAL CALVES.—Veal Calves continue in active demand and at prices fuily up to last week's quotations. The supply is likewise increased there being about 100 more on sale this week than last. Chamberlain reports some asies for 3c—which is an extreme figure—7jc being considered the "tips of the market" at all the other yards.

The total receipts for the week, at all the yards are as follows: 107. Chamberlain's, 53 O'Brien's, Last Week.

85 Chamberlain's,

17 O'Brien's,

Browning's,

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Owing to an arrival of about 2000 sheep this week, combined with the poor quality of this week's offerings the market was rather dragging, without, however, causing much of a reduction in prices. The supply was chiefly from this State, New Jersey and Ohio, many of which have been delayed for some considerable length of time on the road, which will account, in a measure, for the poor appearance they presented in the pens. The following were the total receipts at all the yards during the week:

Last Week. Allerton's 1226 Chamberlain's 2670.
Browning's 2418
SWINE—There have been no arrivals at Allerton's this seek. They are much wanted and high prices are offered.
The total receipts at all the yards for the week are as follows: Cones and Feat Calves.
12 12 56 53 117 110 92 Sheep and Lambs. 25/2 29/3 37/4 9:30g 37,946 369 1744

PHILADELPHIA WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT. American -30 e-40 Russia, Okatka -75 e 1 50 Sheathing Vellow Metal air to good fair Choice Upland ord to mid Do mid to mid fair -Mexi Gum Arabie
— Turkey — 10 a
— Copal — 15 a
— She lag — 12 a
— Traga'th srts — 18 a
— Flake — 50 a
— Myrrh — 15 a
Godine — 12 a
I pecacuanha — 15 a
I pecacuanha — 15 a
I pecacuanha — 60 a
I uniper Berrias — 4a
Lac Dya — 60 a
Licorroe Sia — 18 a
— Calabria
Madder, Ombra — 194
Magnes, Oarb — 194
Magnes, Oarb — 5 a
— Calcined — 35 a
Mana, Flake — 5 a 0,00@10,50 9,00@9,50 8,00@8,50 \$65,00@70,00 50,00@60,00 40,00@45,00 25,00@35,00 DYE WOODS 2,50@7,50 71.074c Logw'd Camp
St Domingo FEATHERS-Oranges boxes emons urrants, Zante Fe B Rocky Mt Muskrat Skin, Southern Corn, Pa yellow Southern do

Cut Spikes 4-9 Wrought NAVAL STORES-

Soda Adi Sugar of Lead — Supar of Lead — Supar of Lead — Supar of Lead — Verdugas ib — Vitriof, blue — 1 Vanilla Beans 18 — UCK Daty; 20 per a Ussis, Alex 16— Brugins 15— VU— 6 374 - - - 6 15 - 6 7 25 6 57 4 - - - 9 - - 6 10 - - 5 50 - 5 75 8 - - 5 5 - 5 75 8 - - 6 5 - - 16 - - 6 16 - 6 16 - 6 16 - - 6 16 - - 6 16 - - 6 16 - - 6 16 - - 6 16 - - 6 16 - - 6 16 - - 6 16 - - 6 16 - - 6 16 - - 6 16 - - 6 16 - - 6 16 - - 6 16 - 6 16 - - 6 16 - - 6 16 - - 6 16 - - 6 16 - - 6 16 - - 6 16 - - 6 16 - - 6 16 - - 6 16 - - 6 16 - - 6 16 - - 6 16 - - 6 16 - 6 16 -Genesee
Scraped
Middlings
Rye Flour
Corn Moal, Pa
—Brandywins
—Punchsons
PRUIT—
Rainins bach box half boxes 2 - 6 -Muskrat Skin, — 8 — Nutria — 25 — 25 — GINSENG—Duty 20 4 c Peruvian 56 -

Pepper Pimento SPIRITS — Brindy, Otarda —Pinet, Castillo & Co

Champagne, ins
Champagne, ins
Rochelle
A Seignette
Gin, Bohien's
Wap, A
—Schuchardt&Gei

B'meyer's Fish Cooq Gin Rum, N E, 1st

Whiskey, Rye,

English
STARCH—VI
Wheat
STEARINE—
SUGARS—
Brazil, white

City Slaughter, Dead gr'n Cai Kips INDIGO-Duty 10

TRACE ONLY THE

THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

BENATE .- On February 2nd, on motion of Mr. Bigle olution was adopted for the appointment of a Joint tee to ascertain and report a mode of examining votes for President and Vice President, and notifying persons elected of their election.

mars. Bigler, Benjamin and Foot, were appointed the part of the Senate, and the House having concur-In the resolution, is represented by Measrs. Jones of essee, Washburne of Maine, Fuller of Pa., Letcher Borock.

Senate then resumed the consideration of the In-Appropriation Riti, and passed it, with many ments. Among the amendments is one securing the New York Indians who emigrate to Kansas unde eaty of Buffalo Creek, the quantity of tand to which are entitled, to include their improvements, and the tue of the tract to constitute a part of the public don: also, an amoudment separating the office of Go ers of the Territories from that of the Superintendof Indian Affairs.

Ou Feb. 3rd, Mr. Wilson introduced a bill to secur ectual settlers the abernate sections of the public reserved in the grants made to the States for Rail als. It provides that actual settlers shall take the regod sections, being about eleven millions of acres, at 50 per acre, in compliance with the Pre-emption Act

On Feb. 4th, Mr. Allen presented the credentials of nes P. Simons, recently elected a U.S. Senator by Legislature of Rhode Island. g. Weiler, from the Committee on Military Affairs.

ited is favor of printing the documents recently nunicated relative to the pay of Major Genera

me debate ensued upon the report Orittenden suggested that the time required to such a large document, would defeat the object

House relative to the pay of Gen. Scott. Weller said that the entire correspondence be se Secretary of War and Gen. Scott, in justice to es, ought to be printed. He regretted that a of the correspondence was of an angry character dell, of Tennessee, thought the personal part of troversy ought not to be printed.

ee remarked that he should vote against prin ess expurgated of its personal portions, putrick thought the printing of the entire cor was necessary to a proper understanding of ion to increase the pay of Gen. Scott.

Tenn., wanted the whole published try to decide upon it. enden thought such angry correspondence be given to the nation. The only question to consider was with reference to the lenecessary in the case. The Secretary of eral Scott differ as to the construction of a If the law is ambiguous, let Congress and fix the pay and emoluments of Gen. think just and proper. He trusted that the twould not be made.

wanted the entire correspondence opposed the printing of such portions a nal character, as having an injurious ten-Id not consent to publish anything calthe character of either of these distin

Plotic men Benjamin, Weller and Bigler favored the whole. Mr. Toombs was opposed to the whole. Mr. Toombs was opposed to

to print was agreed to.

from the Joint Committee to com Houses assemble in the House of Re Wednesday next, at 12 o'clock; the Senate shall be the presiding officer appointed teller on the part of the See part of the House, to make a list of hall be declared; the President of the ce the state of the vote, and the per Houses assembled, which hall laration of persons elected President of the United States, and together the vales, be entered on the journals of the

adopted, and Mr. Bigler appointed by explained the bill offered by him to mente to actual settlers the alternate sec-

ads reserved in the grants to the purposes. He said that at the last nted twenty-one millions of acres the the reserved sections, amountmillions, will come into the 'minr. They will a once be seized upon by the land spe-ors, to the diparagement of the people of the new , and emigrants from the older States. His bill hold these alternate sections from sale, and story and seach, at \$2,50 per acre. If it becomes ds of non-resident speculators, to the permainjury of the new States and the actual cultiva-

In Feb. 5th, the Senate took up and agreed to all the he House to the bill relating to foreign ndments of ns, and the coinage of cents, and also added an amend-

ning the entries of land under the graduation act, and ending the time for selling the lands granted to the tucky Asylum for the education of the Deaf and

was received in both Houses.

Feb. 6th. on motion of Mr. Wilson, a resolution Padopted, directing the Committee on Commerce P e into the expediency of authorizing the Secrewithe Navy to expend such sums as he may deem ary, not exceeding \$50,000, for the further explo-Pof the La Plate and its tributaries.

OnFish, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, re e back a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary Navy to pay the officers and seamen engaged in propedition in search of Dr. Kane the same rate of pay mea allowed the officers and seamen on the expedition Lieut. De Haven.

th Senate passed the bill from the House for the reof Mary Reeside, and receded from its former amendt against the allowance of interest.

On Feb. 7th, on motion of Mr. Rusk, a resolution was opted calling on the Secretary of the Treasury to restatement of the duties remitted on railroad iron ited the time of remission, and on wagon roads; the amount of duties refunded, with like designa-

Mr. Bigler presented nineteen memorials from mer others of Philadelphia, praying for the three memorials from the same for increasing the trade between

ct, all of which were referred to

aled a memorial from Gen. Shields ditisens of Minnesota, setting forth that, alat terdior contains about 200,000 inhabitants, the Government to grant lands and be a little, to the new States, for railroad orth that, three years ago, Congress egant letsure (nesota for railroads, but in conseaniable interference of persons et Mentified with the Territory, was another a int and pertini to the good of to Congress for aid, but the erference of influences for 200 dory, prevented action on pplication, who so States were made the cats of the bour Government. At the treasion, Minne presented her claims, the the treasion of Public Lands were pplication, v

for her benefit, the cry of "fraud" was It against the measure. Without wishing to impugn her citizens are concerned, they Scrutiny into each and every act. Of Heve that outside moneyed and and thuich they had no control, have her incressities of Minnesota an opunity 🖦 that young and vigorous Territory. Tayor of the memorial.

vital into Mr. Toom Reveral proof of Feb. 9 r. Bright presented the credentials of setting forth that he was elected a Legislature of Indians, and moved that ered to him.

ets against the legality of his election presented b umbull; were read ouglas thought it better that Mr. Fitch should be

and the Senate investigate the legality of the elecrwards, as had been the custom beretofore Trumbull replied that the custom had been both we somed cases where the administration of the ory that caned until the matter had been discuss-

In the House or REPRESENTATIVES on Feb. 2nd, to the inquiry, though the correspondence on that subject Mr. Pelton, from the Committee on Commerce, reported back the bill authorizing the President to procure a suitable steam revenue cutter, and appropriating \$150,000 for that purpose. The House concurred in the amendment of the Senate to the bill, striking out the original proviions, that it shall be stationed at New York, and used

The bill now awaits the action of the President Mr. Humphrey Marshall, from the Judiciary Commit dicial Districts.

for the purpose of aiding vessels in distress.

Mr. Letcher said that the present Judge (Watrous) who is so much complained of, is, by the bill, continued office. Where does he live!

Mr. Marshall replied-In the Eastern District. The bill then passed. Mr. Barbour, from the Committee on the Judiciary,

ported a resolution that John C. Watrous, District udge for the District of Texas, be impeached of high rimes and misdemenners. Pending the resolution the House adjourned.

On Feb. 3rd, the House was occupied with business elating to the District of Columbia. On Feb. 4th, Mr. Bingham, from the Committee on

from the First Congressional District of Iowa. A resolution, allowing Mr. Clark, the contestant nileage and per diem, was submitted, but lies over. The House then resumed the consideration of the joint

resolution, proposing to give each branch of Congress ing acted with partiality and in disregard of all rules of the entire control of the contingent fund, without the law and the rights of litigants supervision of the Treasury officers.

The bill passed by 77 majority. Mr. Campbell of Ohio, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported favorably upon the Senate Sub Ma-

marine Telegraph Bill. Mr. Jones of Tenn., moved to lay the bill son table, but the motion was negatived-yeas 57, nays 123.

as follows :-

Yeas—Messrs. Aiken, Akers. Bennett of Mississippi, Bocock, Bowie, Boyce, Carlisle, Caskie, Clingman, Cobb of Alabama, Cox, Craige, Crawford, Day, Denver, Edmondson, English, Faulkner, Garaett, Good, Greenwood, Houston, Hughston, Jones of Pennessee, Kennett, Leiter, Letter, Mace, Maxwell, McMullen, McQueen, Miller of Indiana, Millson, Nichols, Oliver of Missouri, Phelps, Porter, Powell, Purvear, Quitman, Sandidge, Shorter, Smith of Va, Sneed, Stewart, Taibott, Taylor, Thurston, Todd, Underwood, Vall, Watkins, Winslow, Wright of Mississippi, and Wright of Tennessee—57. Thurston, Todd, Underwood, Vail, Watkins, Winslow, Wright of Mississippi, and Wright of Tennesses—57.
Nays—Measra Albright, Ball, Barbour, Benson, Bingham, Bishop, Bliss, Bradshaw, Branch, Benton, Broom, Buffington, Burlingame, Cadwalader, Campbell of Pa, Campbell of Ky, Campbell of Ohio, Chaffee, Clark of Conn, Colfax, Comins, Covode, Cumback, Damrell, Davidson, Davis, Dean, Dick, Dickson, Dodd, Dunn, Durfee, Edwards, Eustis, Evans, Flagler, Florence, Foster, Fuller of Pa, Fuller of Me, Galloway, Granger, Grow, Hall of Lewa, Hall of Mass, Harlan, Harrison,

Foster, Fuller of Pa, Fuller of Me, Galloway, Granger, Grow, Hall of 16wa, Hall of Mass, Hallan, Harrison, Haven, Herbert, Hodges, Hoffman, Holloway, Horton of New York, Horton of Ohio, Howard, Jewett, Kelly, King, Knapp, Knight, Knowlton, Knox, Kunkel, Lake, Humphrey Marshall, S S Marshall, McCarty, Miller, York, Millward, Moore, Morgan, Morrill, Morrison, Mott, Murray, Packer, Parker, Peck, Pelton, Pennington, Perry, Pettit, Pike, Pringle, Purviance, Ready, Ricaud, Robbins, Roberts, Sabin, Sage, Sapp, Scott, Seward, Shermann, Simmons, Smith of Tenn, Smith of Ala, Spinner, Stanton, Stranshan, Tappan, Thorington, Trofton, Prippe, Tyson, Valk, Wade, Wakenan, Walbridge, Waldron, Washburne of Wis, Washburne of His, Washburne of Me, Watson, Wells, Wheeler, Whitney, Williams, Wood, Woodruff, Woodworth and Zollicoffer—123.

Absent-Messrs Allen, Allison, Barclay, Bell, Barks-Abent-Messrs Allen, Allison, Barclay, Bell, Barksdale, Bennett of New York, Billinghurst, Burnett, Carothers, Clark of New York, Clawson, Cobb of Geo, Cragin, Cullen, Davis of Maryland, Davis of Illinois, De Witt, Dowdell, Edie, Elliott, Emrie, Etheridge, Giddings, Gilbert, Harris of Maryland, Harris of Ala, Harris of Illinois, Hickman, Jones of Penna, Keitt, Kelsey, Kidwell, Lindley, Lumpkin, A. K. Marshall, Matteson, Norton, Oliver of New York, Orr, Paine, Pearce, Reade, Ritchie, Rivers, Robinson, Rust, Stevens, Swope, Walker, Warner and Welch—52.

The amendments of the Senate to the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill, were taken up and concurred in.

the State of the Union on the Tariff biil. Messrs. Wright of Tennessee, Evans and A. K. Mai

shall, made party speeches till adjournment. On Feb. 5th, Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, moved the pre rious question on the Senate submarine telegraph bill, but it was not sustained, forty-five only voting in the affimative.

A debate ensued. Mr. Smith, of Virginia, thought an unwise policy for the Government to sanction this remarkable proposition. He did not believe that the advantages would be as great to the Government as claimed, the termini of the line being on British soil.

Mr. Seward advocated the bill, showing the advantages of the submarine telegraph, and maintained that if we can enter into postal treaties with foreign governments, and pay \$800,000 annually for ocean mail steam prise, at less expense.

Mr. Mace thought it was connected with the postal affairs of the country, and with a view of examining into its merits he moved that it be referred to the Post Office

amount to the defeat of the bill. Mr. Mace assured them that such was not his inten-

Pending the motion the morning hour expired, and the House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, the Tariff bill being nominally under onsideration.

Mr. Clingman, in the course of a speech made on Central American and Cuban Affairs, said the Clarendon and Dallas treaty stands on a treacherous foundation, and he oped it would never receive the sanction of this Government. He thought we had a right to expect a bold policy on this subject from the coming Administration, and not a truckling course to Great Britain, with whom there was no danger of war. He intended to introduce a resolution to this effect :

"Whereas, this House has taken occasion to express their condemnation of the re-opening of the African slave trade; they view with still greater repugnance the slave trade in white men or Coolies, under the British and

If members support this declaration with unanimity, it cannot fail to tell on the civilized world, for there never was a deliberative body whose opinion was entitled to as much weight, considering the large number of persons here represented and their intelligence, wealth and independence.

Mr. Stanton said there was no question as to the necessity of a reduction of the revenue; but this was essentially a manufacturers' bill, to the detriment of the agriultural classes. Fifty-two and a half millions of pounds is the annual product of wool in this country, involving a capital of afty millions of dollars. Should this bill become a law, that interest will be shaken down, and

against this he protested and argued. Mr. Letcher appealed to all gentlemen who desired to save the country from a commercial revulsion, compared to which that of 1836 would be unimportant, to go with stained with what was pronounced by several revenue, relieving every man from the burdens unnecessarily cast upon him. In order to effect this object, he advocated a reduction of the duties on nearly all the articles enumerated in the schedules of the act of 1846 [He the majority of the Committee of Ways and Means was thoroughly for the benefit of manufacturers.

The Committee then rose. The resolution of the Senate, providing for counting the votes for President and Vice President on Wednesday next, was adopted, and Messrs Jones, of Tennessee, and Howard, appointed tellers on the part of the House. Ecening Session .- The House, in committee, resumed

the consideration of the Tariff bill. Mr. Morrill made a speech in favor of protection

Mr. Taylor advocated the Louisiana Sugar interest Mr. Colfax argued that sugar should be free, saving that one-eighth of the revenue last year was derived from the duty on Sugar and Molasses.

On Feb. 6th, the House passed seventeen private On Feb. 7th, the House took up and passed the bill

establishing the Delaware, Osage, and Western Land Districts in Kansas On motion of Mr. Orr a resolution was passed, giving to the widow of Mr. Brooks whatever sum may have

been due at the time of his death. The House, on motion, laid on the table the bill resorted from the Committee on Public Lands, authoriring the Delaware and Pottawotamie Indians in Kansas

to sell the right of way for railroads. The bill to establish the office of Surveyor-General in Minnesota passed The bill appropriating \$25,000 for the completion of the Capitol Building for Utah was taken up, when Mr.

Dunn wished to know whether the people of that Territory were not living in violation of the laws of the United States, and in public contempt of the good morals and religion of the civilized world Mr. Grow said that the Committee on Territories had

een governed by the estimates from the Treasury De-Mr Merrill reminded the House of the fact of the pas-

sage of a resolution calling for information relative to the ople of Utah, but that no response has been yet made

is on file in the department.

The bill was laid aside with the recommendation that t do not pass. The bill for the completion of the Nebraska Capitol Omaha, and one of similar character for New Mexico, passed, also, a bill appropriating \$30,000 for roads in

Nebraska. The House perfected a bill appropriating \$300,000 for the construction of a wagen read from Fort Kearney, in tee, reported a bill dividing the State of Texas into Ju- Nebraska, via the South Pass of the Rocky Mountains, to the eastern boundary line of California, near Honey Lake; said road to consect with and form an extension of the road already authorized from Fort Ridgely to the aforesaid South Pass. 6:30,600 were also appropriated for the construction of a wagon road from El Paro to Fort Yuma, at the mouth of the Gila River, and \$50,000 for the construction of a wagen road from Fort Deflance,

New Mexico, to the Colorado River. Pending the question on the passage of the bill, the House adjourned On Feb. 9th, the House passed, by a vote of 119 agains

48, Mr. Chapman's bill for wagon read to the Pacific. The presiding question was, on the motion of Mr Bar hour to suspend the rules to introduce a resolution from Elections, reported a resolution, which was adopted, de- the Judiciary Committee, declaring that John C. Watlaring Mr. Hall legally elected a member of the House rous, U. S. District Judge for the District of Texas, be impeached of high crimes and misdemensors. The report of the Committee says that specific charges

re made against Judge Watrous of corrupt combination

for the determination of suits in his Court, and of hav

NEWS ITEMS. DR. KANE'S HEALTH .- The Boston (Mass.) Traveller gives the following extract of a letter from Havana, dated 25th ult.: "I regret to in-form you that Dr. Kane's health is very poorly, so much so that his physicians have forbidden him to receive company."

AN INTELLIGENT POPULATION .- In the town of Washirgton, Vt., with less than 300 voters, 449 newspapers are taken.

PRESENT FOR QUEEN VICTORIA .- Mr. John Ticknow, of Mobile, Ala., has boxed up a pair of horned owls, and sent them to her Majesty, Queen Victoria. They were taken in the woods Baldwin county, Ala., and from their size and breeding, the doubt is expressed whether such a pair can be found in all the Zoological gardens of Europe.

HEROIC .- The Newburyport (Mass.) Herald says: " Peter Falcon, of Cohasset, during the late terrible storms, saved the lives of eleven shipwrecked seamen. Although strongly urged not to leave the shore, he fastened his life preservers upon his knees and went upon the ice upwards of a quarter of a mile to the barque New Empire and ship California, wrecked on the coast, and rescued the lives of

A KEEN DODGE, AND A BRING-UP IN IT. Several years ago a woman was killed at Elizabethtown, on the platform of the M. and I. Railroad. She fell, in attempting to get off while the train was in motion, and was crushed between the cars and platform. A man with her, who claimed to be her busband, received of the Railroad Company \$1,000 damages for the loss of his wife. Subsequently the Railroad Company, ascertaining that the woman was not a wife, at least was not the wife of the man who recovered of them, sued this man in the courts of Kentucky, and recovered the amount of the award and interest, and, what is better, have received the amount, less the lawyer's fee.

THE first real jolly bet that has been made since that of Major Ben Perley Poore, is just announced. It is shortly to be decided at Baltimore, between a Bucks county, Pa., editor, and an ex-Governor of New Mexico. The one that first a knowledges himself satisfied eating oy-t-rs is to carry all the shells to Washington on his back, on the 4th of March, "keeping step to the music of the Union."

SOMEBODY, speaking of the undress style of dress in vogue in public circles in New York, generalizes the class as the "fifth avenuedity." THE head clerk of a large mercantile house

was bragging rather largely of the amount of business done by his "firm." "You may judge of its extent," said he, "when I tell you that the quilts for our correspondence only cost two thousand dollars a year!" "Pooh!" said the clerk of another house, who was sitting by; "what is that to our correspondence, when I save four thousand dollars a year in ink, from merely omitting to dot the I's. A LEGAL DECISION .- In a law court in Edin-

burgh, Scotland, in a case relating to the property of an officer of the Franciin Expedition, Dr. Rae's evidence was confirmatory of his previous opinion, that the whole of the Arctic Messrs. Campbell, of Ohio, and Washburne, of Maine, severally said that the success of this motion would amount to the defeat of the bill. ence. He stated from his own knowledge, that the Esquimanx themselves occasionly perish from starvation. The Court so decided it.

Supposed Murder. - The body of an unknown man, apparently between 50 and 60 years of age and dre sed in dark clothing, was found on the turnpike road, between Columbia and Marietta, Pa., on the 30th ult., with the throat cut from ear to ear. No weapon of any kind was discovered, nor anything that would lead to an identification, except the envelope of a letter, addressed "Samuel M. Mason, Stemmer's Run, Baltimore county, Md. CATAWBA brandy, made at Cincinnati, Ohio.

has recently been parchased, it is said, at \$5 per gallon for exportation to France, for the purpose of flavoring foreign liquors!

An Impostor.—A beggar woman, while soliciting aims in Brooklyn, N. Y., a few days ago, accidentally dropped her bank book, on which over \$500 were found to her credit. SENTENCED FOR MAIL ROBBERY .- John Sandford, late postmaster at Florence, N. Y.

mail, and was sentenced to ten years' imprison-"WOMEN'S RIGHTS."-A mother and four daughters, who all reside in Northampton, Mass., have had seventeen husbands amongst them. The mother has had 4; one daughter

pleaded guilty to the charge of robbing the

4; and the other 8 daughters 8 each. VALUE OF SCIENCE .- Orange or lemon inice eft upon a knife or other piece of iron will, in a few days, produce a stain so nearly resembling that caused by blood as to deceive the most careful observer; and not many years ago, in Paris, a man was nearly convicted of murder, him in adopting some measure which will reduce the witnesses to be blood, but afterwards discovered to be simply time juice.

WEATHER STATISTICS .- According to the weather record kept at the Pennsylvania Hosbelieved, with Mr. Stanton, that the bill reported from pital, the mean temperature for the month of January, was 224 deg., which is 94 below the average of January for the last 32 years, 14 below the January of last year, and the coldest month on the record, which extends back to 1824. The highest of the thermometer was 42 degrees, and the lowest 5 below zero, and there was no day on which it did not freeze, the thermometer not being higher than 32 on any morning at 7 o'clock. There were 66 hours of snow and 28 hours of rain during the month, and the amount of melted snow and rain was 34 inches. The estimated depth of snow was 18

THE DRUGGING CASE .- The charge brought by Miss Stafford against Brigham Barton, has been withdrawn, and the accused has been discharged. The charge is believed to have been groundless, though her counsel said she had sustained a great wrong from some one. The young lady goes back to Vermont. Her testimony was very contradictory under cross examination, and at variance with her own affidavit. A letter was also produced by Mr. Barton, purporting to be from her, in which she implored him to come and see her, in affectionate though earnest terms. She said she did not know whether she had written this letter or not.

LAND WARRANTS .- These warrants at Washington, continue active at a further advance of I per acre. The Southern mails for the past few days have brought in large supplies, but the increasing demand in anticipation of the spring trade is still in excess of the supply. The following are the buying and seiling rates as follows, viz :

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Thirty are cents a line for the first insertion.

Thirty cents a line for each subsequent insertion. Double column Advertisements - One Dollar a line for every

ID" Payment is required in advance

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST May be obtained weekly at the Periodical Depots of DEX-TER & BROTHER, Nos. 14 and 18 Ann Street, New York, BURNHAM, FEDERHEN & Co., Boston, Mass, MILTON BOULEMET, Mobile, A'a. J. C. MORGAN, New Orleans, La. HENRY TAYLOR, Baltimore, Md. HAGAN & BROTHER Nashville Town

S. W. PRASE & Co. 2: West Sixth Street, Cioni ELI ADAMS, Davempert, Iowa. SAPFORD & PARK, Norwish, Connecticat. E. SEMON, Richmond, Virginia. A. GUNTER, No. 10 Third St., Louisville, Ky.

"TALK OF THE INPERIORITY OF THE PE MALE MIND!" exclaimed as excited Women's Right oratorias, "why, Mr Premdent, woman possesses infurition more of the davine affatts than man, and any see who attempts the get around her in these says, with have few are very early in the morning." There's so, and will apply with equal true to the boattid Clothing aid at Granville Stokes' Emportum of Fashion, No. 22 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, which can't be beat.

A CURE FOR ASTHMA.—There are many well-attent-i cases of cures of this distressing complaint by the use of the Wild Cherry, as combined by Dv. Wistar, in his famous ough Balsam, which medicine has achieved a world-wide

FROST IN THE SOUTH.—We learn from one exchanges that the w-ather at the South has been extremely cold; that their usual summy extens have been frostly, leaden affairs, and that the Southerners have been half periabed with the unusual cold. This is all suggestive of the fact that every man of these half-frozen people about have been wise in time and lave precured for themselves comfortable garments at the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockfill & Wilson, Nos. 205 and 207 Chostnut street, Philadelphia.

IT GRAY OLD BACHELORS AND LADIES ME II.—GRAY OLD BACHELORES AND LADIES pro-maturely gray, will be glad to learn that their hair can be changed to its original color and ibeanty, by using Professor Woods! Hair Restorative. Those who have been build for years are now wearing their own hair, and appear ten years younger than they did six mouths agos—Loussettle Journal, Sold by all the Druggists. old by all the Druggists.

WE WERE SURPRISED, says a friend, to see our set Bachelor friend with a beautiful head of Black Hair, where we had known for a number of years, and last siways seen his head gray, we asked him what on earth he had been doing for his hair did not look as if it had been dyed, he said he had need the Alpine Hair Halm for the last two mouths, and what his nair did not look as for the last two many did the Alpine Hair Haim for the last two many as the effect.

For sale by R. & G. A. WRIGHT, Boston, Mass., wholesale, and at retail by all Druggists.

UP EMPLOYMENT FOR THE WINTER.—Persons out of employment may find that which is both profitable and pleasant by addressing ROBERT SEARS, Publisher, 181 William Street, New York.

1979-19 ROOT GALLERY.—Sun-lit Crayons, a new wonder, superior to Ambrotypes, taken by Cook only, corner of Fifth and Chestnut, Philadelphia.

MARRIAGES.

Marriage notices must always be accompanied by

On the 20th of Nov. by the Rev. Edgar M. Levy, Mrohs Hooven, to Miss Amanda C. Bailer, of West Phi JOHN HOOVEN, to MISS AMANDA C. BAILEY, of West Philadelphia.
On the 29th ultimo, by the Rev. Charles D. Cooper, Mr. Samuel R. Moore, of Philadelphia, to Miss Sarah T. dauchier of David R. Maddock, of Camden, N. J.
On the 29th ultimo, by the Rev. ticorge Chandler, Mr. George W. Supreick, to Miss Ann E. Simons.
On the 29th ultimo, by the Rev. J. C. Clay, Mr. Charles Hardt, to Miss Mary J. Davis, both of this city.
On the 2d instant, by the Rev. F. T. Calhopper, Mr. Jonathan Kiresbedde, to Miss Frances A. Fortner, all of Camden, N. J. f Canden, N. J.
In Manayunk, on the 29th ultimo, by the Rev. A. Culver,
Ir. Joseph G. Yarnall, to Miss Mary Penning fon,
oth of Manayunk.
On the 29th ultimo, by the Rev. A. A. Willets, Mr.
HISRAS T. HOUGH, Jr. to Miss Lizzie T. Lynn, both of

this city.

On the 37th Dec. 1856, by the Rev. George Chandler, Mr. Frank McConaught, to Miss Annie L. Matlack, daughter of Mason Mailack, Esq. both of this city.

On the 37th ultimo, by the Rev. Mr. Jacquett, Mr. William Kelly, of Va. to Miss Catharing Goodwin, daughter of Mr. Goodwin, of Philadelphia. ter of Mr. Goodwin. of Philadelphia.
On the 7th instant, by the Rev. Richard Newton, Miss.
H. A. C. D. Rerf, of Charleston, South Carolina, to Mr.
Lewis D. For, of Wilmington, N. C.
On the 50th ultimo, by the Rev. A. G. McAuley, Mr.
WILLIAM J. WILSON, to Miss SARAH HANNAH, both of the 1st instant, by the Rev. George Chandler. Mr. Snowden, to Miss Cordelia Clare, both of this On the 3d instant, by John D. Wilson, V. D. M., Mr. James Hollingsworth, to Miss Mary E. Hart, both of JAMES HOLLINGSWORTH, to MISS MART E. HART, both of this city.

On the 15th ultimo, in Keokuk, by the Rev. J. M. Villiers, Mr. John L. Swartz, of Keskuk, to Miss Sue T. Brady, of Philadelphia, Pa.

On the 3d instant, by the Rev. Thomas Wilks, Mr. Alexander 6. Mackerszie, Esq. of Gloucester, N. J. to Mrs. Prodence M. Rose, of this city.

On the 18th Dec. last, by the Rev. R. Watts, Mr. John Craig, to Christiat, by the Rev. Thomas C. Yardsil, Mr. Sawlei, D. Branson, of Philadelphia, to Miss Jane Sandford, Mrs. Mary Contes, of Hamiton, West Philadelphia.

On the 28th ultimo, by the Rev. N. M. Jones, Mr. James McFarlane, to Margaret Gwinn, both of the city.

On the 28th ultimo, by the Rev. N. M. Jones, Mr. James McFarlane, to Margaret Gwinn, both of the city.

On the 28th ultimo, by the Rev. Jacob H. Nickels, Mr. Henry A. Morris, to Miss Anna C. Jolet, both of this city.

un the 28th ultimo, by the Rev. Mr. Reineck, Mr. David K. Lord, to Miss Hannah Simpson, both of Philadelphia. On the 3ist u timo, by the Kev. N. M. Jones, Mr. Philip Warton, of Moutgomery county, to Catharine urrhan, of this city.
On the 28th ultime, by the Rev. J. Frankel, Mr. Louis Pollock, to Miss Pauline Cohen, both of this city.

DEATHS.

A RETIRED PHYSICIAN, whose ands of life have A nearly run our, discovered, while in the East Indices, a certain cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma. Coughs, Colds, and General Debility. The remedy was discovered by him when his only child—a daughter—was given up to die. Wishing to do as much good as possible, he will send to such of his afficiet fellow beings as request it, this recupe, with full directions for making up and successfully using it. He requires each applicant to enclose him one shilling, three cents to be returned as postage on the recipe and the remainder to be applied to the payment of this advertisement. Address febl4 4t.

No. 19 Grand Street, Jersey City, N. J. Notices of Deaths must always be accompanied by a

On the 23d of Jan. MARY S. HANNIS, daughter of Joseph and Esther E. Hannis, aged 17 months.
On the morning of the 4th instant, ISAAC R. DAVIS, in the 4th year of his age.
Suddenly, on the 1st instant, Mr. THOMAS DUGAN, in the Suddenly, on the list instant, art. I have a scarlet fever. Row-Land Johnson, Jr. son of Ellwood and Mary T. Johnson, aged nearly 7 years.
On the 2d instant, Madame Maria Antoinerte, widow of the late Henry Klosser, in the 87th year of her age.
On the morning of the 3d instant, of inflamination of the lungs, John Stanley, son of Saml. and Maria Barton, in the 8th year of his age. lungs, John Stander, and the 8th year of his age.
On the 3d of Feb. instant, CHARLES REYNOLDS, son Washington L. and Mary Gilroy, aged 3 years, 2 months as 15 days.
In Walnut Lane, Germantown, February 2d, Emma Florunce, infant daughter of Win. F. and Elizabeth A.

On the 3d instant, ANDREW LAVERY, aged 20 years and 5 ouths.
On the 4th instant, John Krilly, aged 6 years and 4 mos.
On the 3d instant, Mrs. Elizabeth Waoner, aged 65.
On the 3d instant, Ida, daughter of Thomas and Clars On the 3d instant, CATHARINE LARRINS,
On the 3d instant, CATHARINE LARRINS,
On the 4th instant, James Dowrs, aged 28 years.
On the 4th instant, Thomas Corridan, aged 68 years,
On the 4th instant, Mr. William Bartin, Sr. aged 68.
On the 4th instant, Ultia Wood, aged 36 years,
On the 4th instant, Margaret, wife of Chas. Moore, aged

By years.
On the 2d instant, MARTHA, wife of Daniel Hagnauer, aced 35 years.
On the 2d instant, Miss MARY A. BAKER, aged 31 years.
On the 2d instant, SARAH BEACH, aged 54 years.
On the 3d instant, CHARLOTTE, wife of Leonard Fisher.

On the 31 instant, Charles, aged 66 years, On the 21 instant, Thomas Clark, aged 66 years, On the 24 instant, Charles, son of Albert and Elizabeth Wiggins, aged 5 years.
In South Carolina, on the 17th ultimo, Annie M. Collyke, aged 30 years.
On the 24 instant, Mrs. Catharine, wife of John S. Hill, and Silvens.

On the 2d instant, Mrs. CATHARINE, wife of John S. Hill, aged 3l years.
On the 1st instant, Mary Irwin, aged 30 years.
On the 1st instant, ELIZABETH HYNDMAN, aged 23 years.
At Salem, N. J. on the 2d instant, Brsi. N. Smits, Esq.
On the 5th ultimo. Masgaret Ann, daughter of Roseanna and the late Win. Dierkes, aged 12 years.
On the 1st instant, ELIZABETH, wife of Wim, Turner, aged 30 years. o years. On the 31st ultimo, John Carr, aged 29 years. On the 31st ultimo, Rosanna, daughter of Adam and Mary McGarry, aged 4 years and 9 months. On the 31st ultimo, Mrs. Mant, wife of Thos. Rihl, Sr.

aged 6 years.
On the 31st ultimo, ELLWOOD COMLY, son of Chas. C. and Hannah C. Lloyd, aged 3 years and 6 months.
On the 31st ultimo, Mrs. ELIZABETH KERN, aged 70.
On the 31st ultimo, Mary E. Carren, aged 3 years.
On the 1st instant, William, son of Sami, and Ellen Simon, aged 3 years.

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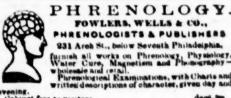
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At 21-A looking-glass in his room indispen sable-to admire himself.

At 22-Insufferable puppyism. At 28-Thinks no woman good enough for At 24-Caught unawares by the snares of

Cupid. At 25-The connexion broken off, for self conceit on his part.

At 26-Conducts himself with much superiority towards her.

At 27-Pays his addresses to another lady, not without hope of mortifying the first. At 28-Mortified and frantic at being re-

At 29-Rails against the fair sex in general. At 30-Morose and out of humor in all conversations on matrimony.

At 31-Contemplates matrimony more under the influence of interest than formerly. At 32-Considers personal beauty in a wife

not so indispensable as formerly.

At 38—Stři maintains a high opinion of his own attractions as a husband. At 34-Consequently has no idea but he may

still marry a " chicken." At 35-Falls deeply and violently in love with

one of " seventeen.' At 36-Another refusal. At 87-Indulges in every kind of dissipa-

At 88-Shuns the best part of the female

tion on so doing.

At 40-A fresh budding of matrimonial ideas -no spring shoots. At 41-A nice young widow perplexes him.

At 42-Ventures to address her with mixed sensations of love and interest. At 43-Interest prevails, which causes much

cautions reflection. At 44-The wido r jilts him, being as cautious

At 45-Becomes every day more averse to the At 46-Gouty and nervous symptoms begin

At 47-Fears what may become of him when

old and infirm. At 48-Thinks living "alone" quite irk-

At 49-Resolves to have a prudent "young" woman as housekeeper and companion. At 50-A nervous affection about him, and

frequent attacks of the gout. At 61-Much pleased with his own housekeeper as nurse.

At 52-Begins to feel "some" attachment to At 58-His pride revolts at the idea of marry-

At 54—Is in great distress how to act. At 55-Completely under her influence, and

very miserable. At 56-Many painful thoughts about parting

At 57-She refuses to live any longer with

At 58-Gouty, nervous and bilious to excess. At 59-Falls very ill, sends for her to his bedside, and intends espousing her.

At 60-Grows rapidly worse, has his will made in her "favor," and makes his exit .-

CAUSE FOR REJOICING .- One cold morning last week, Mr. Popkins, a venerable settler, who has garoted in his day as much Hennessey and Bourbon whiskey as any other man, entered a grocery not a thousand miles from Cohasset, and took his seat near the stove. Mr. Grimes, the proprietor, looked up from his newspaper, and in the reply to the usual query regarding the news, made by Popkins, replied :-

"Those legislators, I fear, are going to bring up the liquer question again." "I'm glad of it," said the veteran toper.

"Glad of it!" repeated Grimes, astonished

at the assertion. "Yes, Sin!" repeated Popkins; "it's time that something was done, for the jug of whis-

key you sold me yesterday was frozen solid this Grimes looked at his paper, and thought of that last gallon of water he poured into the

cask .- Gazette.

Dr A gentleman was once dining with friend, when a most dreadful storm arose. In hopes of its abatement the entertainment was prolonged to the latest possible hour; but at length it was over, and the storm showed no signs of ceasing, but, on the contrary, grew worse and worse. The host insisted upon his guest's acceptance of a lodging for the night, in view of the impossibility of reaching his

The guest complied, but in a few minutes was missed from the parlor. In half an hour he reappeared, drenched with rain.

" Where, in Heaven's name, have you been! asked the host, viewing the singular object, which looked like a dog about the paws, and a weeping willow about the head.

"I!" said he, quietly shaking off the water-"I have been at home to tell my wife that, as it was such a bad night, I should not re-

HARD TO PLEASE .- A countryman in one of the western counties, with a load of meal, drove up to a lady's door, when the following conver-

sation took place :-"Do you want any meal, ma'am ?"

"What do you ask for a bushel?" "Tenpence, ma'am-prime."

"Oh, I can get it for five."

(In a despairing voice)-" Dear lady, will you take a bushel for nothing?" " Is it sifted ?"

A father holding his little son across his knees and spanking him, the little urehin bit could be used as toothpicks. Fashion builds our him severely on the leg; on which the parent

"You young dog, how dare you bite me !" The boy turned his head, and looking him in the face, said, "Father, who began first ?"

ADQUETUS AND MARY-A MUDDY DENOUE-MRHT.—The Margarille (California) Lapers, give the following account of the chase of two lorgers by an enraged third party (the parient,) who, as we take up the story, was following them across the Yuba River:

Augustus saw the fury depicted in the old man's face, and deeming discretion the better part of valor, made a dead halt in the road, and oncluded to surrender.

Mary was frantic. Leaping suddenly from her horse, and walking around through mud three feet deep, the gathered her husband by the legs and dragged him to the ground. Then grasping him tightly around the neck, she shouted to her futher, who was now in speakiog distance :

"You shan't part us. Right here up to our knees in mud we will live and die togs ther !" The old man started back in amazement.

"Yes," muttered the half used up Augustus, we'll die right here in the mud." "But, Maria, my child," grouned the old

man, "are you not my daughter still?" "Yes," was the reply, "and I'm his wife,

"We are," exclaimed both.

The old man looked daggers for a moment, closely scrutinizing the couple as they clung to each other in the mud, and turning his horse's head toward the city, he started off,

"That's all I wanted to know. You can now get out of the mud and come home."

THE FEAR OF BURIAL .- A friend of ours, a scholar of severe taste, says that his most painful fear in respect to death is the apprehension that his tombstone will be inscribed with a pompous eulogy in " badly spelled, ill-rhymed and ill-punctuated verses!" This reminds us of an anecdote of Jo Bartlett (of eccentric memory) who, on returning from London scon after the revolutionary war, suffered the shipwreck of the vessel of which he was supercargo, near Cape Cod, and, with the rest of the passengers, narrowly escaped with his life. Jo, white sojourning in France some years before, had imbibed the views of the French philosophers, and during the voyage had been constantly descanting on the doctrine that death is the "eternal sleep of the grave," &c., &c., but when the vessel struck the shore, he discovered the most cowardly anxiety for his safety. Being asked what had become of his philosophy and contempt of death, Jo answered, with his habitual drollery-It is not, I assure you, that I fear to die, but exceedingly dread the idea of being buried in such a dismal place as the back of Cape Cod!" -Boston Post.

FOR WHAT PURPOSE WERE THE PYRAMIDS OF EGYPT ERECTED?

This question has been much controverted. One opinion is, that the Pyramids were the granaries of Joseph, which may be confuted by the smallness of the rooms, and the time re-

quired in building. The Arabians generally think they were built by King Saurid, before the Deluge, as a refuge for himself and the public records from the

Josephus, the Jewish historian, who wrote A. D. 71, ascribes them to his countrymen during their captivity in Egypt.

purification. Pauw, contemporary with Shaw and Bryant, considers the Great Pyramid as the tomb of Osiris.

Others suppose the Pyramids to have been associated with worship; in conjunction with which it may be mentioned, that in the Sandwich Islands, Ellis, the missionary, saw a solid pyramidal structure, in front of which the images were kept, and the alters fixed.

But the greater number of writers, ancient and modern, believe the Great Pyramid to be the tomb of Cheops, the alleged builder; Maillet, in 1760, added, that the chambers were built for shutting up the friends of the deceased king with the dead body; and through the holes on each side of the central chamber they were to be supplied with food, &c.; yet more absurdly, an old Moulah, in 1799, told Bonaparte, when in Egypt, that the object was to keep the buried body undecayed, by closely sealing up all access to the outward air.

Another ingenious theory ascribes the Pyramids to the Shepherd Kings, a foreign pastoral nation which oppressed Egypt, in the early times of the Pharaohs. Wilkinson says:

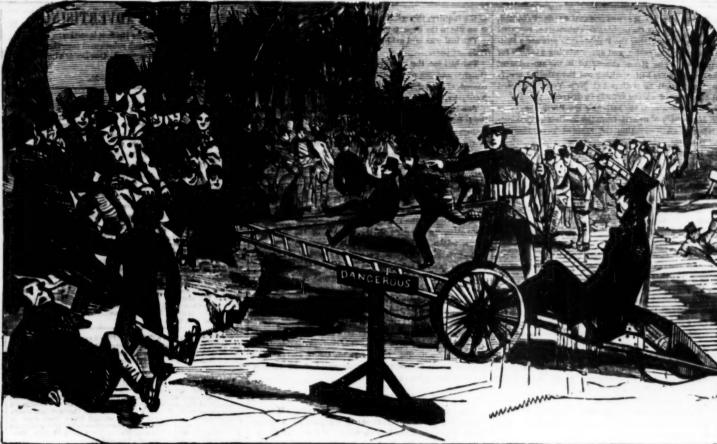
"I do not pretend to explain or decide the real object for which these stupendous monuments were constructed, but feel persuaded that they have served for tombs, and have also been intended for astronomical purposes. For though it is vain to look for the pole star at the bottom of a passage descending at an angle of twentyseven degrees, or to imagine that a closed pasage, or a pyramid covered with a smooth and naccessible casing was intended for an observatory; yet the form of the exterior might lead to many useful calculations. They stand exactly due north and south; and while the direction of the faces to the east and west might serve to fix the return of a certain period of the year, the shadow cast by the sun, or the time of its coinciding with their slope, might be observed for a similar purpose."

Aristotle's opinion, now generally adopted Pol. v. ii.) is that the Pyramids were built "to keep the people well employed and poor;" because " it suits tyranny to reduce its subjects to poverty, that they may not be able to compose a guard; and that being employed is procuring their daily bread, they may have no lei-

sure to conspire against their tyrants." Baron Dupin calculates that the combined action of the steam-engines at work in Britain, some twenty years since, could raise from the quarries, and place as they now are, all the stones of the Great Pyramid in eighteen hours!-Timbe's Curiosities of History.

FASHION .- There is only one thing more pow-

erful than the steam engine, and that is fashion. Fashion rules the women, the women rule the men, and the men rule the world : ergo-fashion is more powerful than all other influences combined. Fashion makes men ridiculous and women spendthrifts. It takes the human family by the nose and leads them into captivity. Fashion made the Hollander wear eighteen pairs of breeches at once, and caused Englishmen to wear boots so sharpened at the point that they churches, fits up our pews, and even regulates the rights of sepulture. Fashion is a great power. What a pity it can never be enlisted on the side of common sense and early hours, good-



SKATING IN THE LONDON PARKS: "ANOTHER MAN IN!"

of spirit, even though he had never put skates

idea of being incapable of performing a flourish | Winkle. 'I am rather out of practice.'', tion.

Although the English have no large amount | on the ice. Has not Mr. Dickens furnished the | There are few Winkles who would not soone of skating during the winter, yet any Londoner | world with a great example in this respect? | confess to having committed some serious out-" You skate, of course, Winkle?' said Mr. rage than to being unable to skate; a fact of on his feet, would repel with indignation the Wardle. 'Ye-yes. Oh, yes,' replied Mr. which the above engraving is an apt illustra-

Agricultural.

THE CULTIVATION OF THE CHINESE SUGAR PLANT.

The cultivation of the Sorghum, or Chinese ugar plant, has thus far proved so decidedly successful in this country, not only in the South, where it seems to have been demonbearing stalks can be obtained in one season from the same roots of that year's planting, but the juice about four fifths away, as if it were even so far north as Minnesota, where it is tes | maple sap. Use a little lime or lime-water to tifled that good syrup was made in 1856, from stalks hardly a hundred days from the seed, that we are impelled to urge upon our farmers to the syrup. Save some syrup without thus and gardeners the importance of early atten- neutralizing the acid, as you may like it better tion to the procuring of seed and planting for that way. Don't waste the scum, but throw it the season just before us. Let us all grow the to the pigs, where it will make at least excelseed this year, so that it can never more be so lent manure. Feed the pumice or crushed stalks scarce that speculators may run it up to an ex orbitant price. A great deal remains to be set- ground, be ready to plant or sow extensively tled with regard to this plant, especially the next spring. best mode of converting its saccharine proper ties into crystalized sugar; and it is highly probable that better varieties of it will ultimately be discovered, at least for certain locali- if sown with Sorghum than if sown with Indian ties, than that now current in this country. For Corn, and that the Sorghum is at least twentythe present, however, it is advisable to continue five per cent. more nutritious than the corn. and extend the cultivation of that which is ac- But all that can be effected this year is to grow cessible, and thus test the effect of acclimation | a good supply of seed, and prove that this plant Florida and Texas, the Sorghum of Southern Africa will ultimately be found preferable to that obtained from France by our Patent Office, and from China by France. If it prove true that this plant, or certain varieties of it, can be grown from year to year in semi-tropical latitudes from the same root, as the cane is grown in the West Indies, and that two or more crops of sugar yielding stalks may be cut from that root each season, then there can be little doubt that our Southern States are destined still to lead the North in the production of sugar. For the present, however, it suffices that the Sorghum may be grown wherever Indian corn will usually ripen-that its abundant fuice makes a very pleasant syrup or molasses, to which it is easily reduced by boiling away four-fift he of it in the ordinary mode of sugar-making from the sap of the maple-and that the leaves and stalks, whether green or dry, of the Sorghum make an admirable fodder for cattle, horses or hogs, while the seeds are eaten with avidity by

tical directions to the prospective cultivator-1. Seed .- If there be a seed store within your reach, your easiest way is to send and buy what seed you want. In planting to raise seed the first year's object,) a pound will suffice for an acre; and this ought not to cost more than a dollar. But beware of impostors and swindlers, for bushels of broom-corn and kindred seeds will be palmed off as that of the Sorghum. Where you cannot readily obtain seed in this way, write to your member of Congress asking him to send you a paper, and he will generally be able to do so. If not, the Secretary of your State Agricultural Society may be able to supply you.

fowls also, to justify the general interest evinced

in its cultivation. We propose, therefore, to

condense into the smallest space some prac-

2. Planting .- Choose a warm, mellow soil, such as you would confidently expect to grow at least fifty bushels of Indian corn to the acre. Plough early, plough deep and thoroughly. Plant as early as you could venture to plant corn. If you have a hot-bed, start a little seed in one corner of it. If you plant considerably, put in your seed at different times-say, in this latitude, one quarter each on the 1st, 10th, and 20th of May, and 1st of June respectively. Plant (for seed) in hills, six seeds to the hill, and at distance of four feet each way. Try some five feet apart east and west (so as to let in the sun between the rows,) and some in drills-say four to five feet apart east and west, with the seeds six inches apart in the drill, and thin the plants to one foot spart. If you have apart, the seeds is the drill but two or three inches spart. Cover lightly, as the seed rots if or it will come up too soon.

3. Tillage .- The Sorghum comes up looking very puny-much like broom-corn or barngrass. If you set a blockhead to weed it he will minated. Cultivate like Indian corn-only for seed. This need not be done in growing

hard and black, cut off the upper part of the themselves and be destroyed by raking the sur- you !"

stalks, say three feet long, and hang them up face, and stirring it a little. When the soil to rate, &c. Now cut up your stalks, pull off the stock will eat them; cut up a few of the stalks be handy-a cider-mill would be better than nothing-catch the juice and instantly warm it the scum so long as any shall rise. Then boil neutralize the phosphoric acid, which otherwise will give a slightly acid but not unpleasant taste to your cattle; and, having thus cleared the

5. Fodder .- We estimate that, whenever seed shall be sufficiently abundant, any rich, warm land will produce a third more fodder per acre year will be soon enough for most cultivators to think of sowing for fodder or grinding for

One word of caution to experimenters : Don't ran the thing into the ground. The Sorghum will prove a valuable addition to our crops, if we don't render it odious by some multicaulis foolery. But wheat, Indian corn and clover are not going out of fashion for some years yet .-

A HOTBED AND ITS MANAGEMENT.

Last month, the making of the frame and the covering for a hotbed were treated of. This month we shall say something about the making of the hed itself. Some of our readers imagine that a hotbed is something that is only fit to be an appurtenance to some rich man's conservatory. But it is no such thing. It is a luxure which every farmer may have who has the use of his hands, or who has a boy that is handy, and who keeps a pair of herses; and he can enjoy its productions just as well as the richest merchant prince who ever sent a vessel out of the port of New York. The month of February is rather early in our

climate to commence making the bed, but the latter part of the month is not too soon to select the place where it should be, and to commence to draw the manure to it. A bed for a frame twelve feet long, and six feet in width, will require about eight or ten single sleighloads of good fresh horse manure. The manure may be drawn and thrown loosely into a pile beside where the bed is to be made, and let stand for a few days. No matter what the size of your frame may be, the outside of the bed should be at least twelve or fifteen inches larger than the outside of the frame. A good plan to guide a green hand in this operation, is to drive a stake at each of the four corners, to the exact height to which the bed is to be made. Or an outside casing of rough boards may be nailed to the stakes, and the bed made up by filling it in evenly and solidly to the required height. This casing of boards outside makes the bed a neater affair, and where the ladies of the family choose to do the gardening, it is more agreeable for them. Another advantage is that when the bed sinks, and the weather should be colder than expected, the bottom between the casing and the frame may be filled up with fresh manure, which aids very much to protect the frame and keep up the heat. As a general rule, gardeners make their beds about three to four feet high. and they gradually sink until they are only about two to two and a half feet in height. One of the difficulties occasioned by this gradual seed in abundance, sow a little in drills two feet subsidence, when the bed is not well made, is that it will lean to the side, or else it will sink in the middle, and the frame being held up at covered deeply. Keep the hens at a distance, both ends, a hollow will appear. The manure, therefore, should be laid on evenly, and beat down slightly with the fork, and the bed raised gradually to the required height, so that when completed, it would be perfectly level and probably pull it up and report that it never ger- square. When the bed is thus made, the frame may be placed upon it, and good soil that has faithfully. If suckers start, a majority say the consistence of fine garden mould may be pinch them or pull them off-that is, in growing filled in to within six inches of the top of the lowest side. This should be levelled off and let stand for a few days, so that any weed or grass

like broom-corn, in a dry chamber, suspended be used is considered too stiff, a mixture of from the ceiling, so as to be out of the way of good sharp sand and leached ashes will mellow it, and sometimes it may be necessary to riddle leaves, and satisfy yourself that all manner of the soil through a coarse wire sieve, before it becomes what should be considered suitable as you would cornstalks, and try a like experi- tilth. When the bed is made and ready, which ment with them; and put the rest of the stalks should be from the first to the third week in through any kind of a crushing mill that may March, then the seeds are to be sown, and you may plan what shall be sown in it. Where plants are wanted for early crops in the open garden, strated that two Crops or cuttings of sugar- over a slow fire in a large kettle, skimming off you must be guided in some degree by the season, as for this purpose seeds may be sown too early. Onions, lettuce, radishes, cucumbers may be sown at any time, so that the bed be watched, and plenty of air given. The bed must be carefully watered often, not deluged at one time, and left to dry up at another. Heat and moisture are the two great elements requisite for vegetable growth, with air to prevent the plants from spindling up.

To those who mean to keep a flower garden, a hotbed that is almost spent, is just what they want to give their dahlias and other tuberousrooted flowers an early start. So with annuals of every kind, which may all be started, so as to be ready to flower early in July, instead of having to wait for them until August and September, and every one knows that when you once get such annuals started as French Marigolds, the Larkspurs, the Asters, the Balsams, the Stock Gilliflowers, the Candytufts, the Petunias, the Lupius, they may all be blooming at

WINTER THE BEST TIME TO BUILD GREEN Houses .- We would stongly urge on all those who contemplate erecting good substantial green-houses, or any other similar horticultural structure, the advantage of the winter for getting the carpenter's work done. The common practice is to put it off as long as possible, and then commence just soon enough to be too late to get in readiness at the desired time. Now. the consequence is, everything is done in a hurry, and many little matters over looked, that might have added much to the durability of the house-a point of immense importance in such destructible buildings as those under consideration. More especially are the sashes benefitted by being made, glazed and painted some time before putting them on.

In nine times out of ten, when put on soon after glazing, the glass slips from its place, more or less, and the putty being soft, often is injured in the handling, all of which is remedied by being made some time before using. On the score of economy, it is also to be recommended, simply from the fact that it is always easier to get good workmen at reduced prices during the slack time of winter, than any other.

By following this advice, any person contem plating building a vinery, can easily enough have it in readiness for use next spring, as the masonry, if any, takes but a short time to do, But if any one leaves the carpenter's work until the busy time of spring, and then expects to be in time for planting the vines, and thus secure the season's growth, they will generally find themselves mistaken.

We say again, then if you contemplate build. ing, decide upon the structure, and set your every parlor. carpenter to work in getting out his part of the building, and which, when spring opens, can be reared in a short time, in the best possible condition for withstanding the elements it will have to war against .- Cor. Country Gentleman.

CHEAP WAY OF CUTTING DITCHES .- I will say few words about laying tile, that may be of interest to some of your readers. We have laid one hundred rods in a day, with one team, four men and one boy, and covered them all complete. We plough two furrows with a common plough, as deep as we can; then take a subsoil. plough, with a piece of plank four feet long at tached to the mould board, for the purpose of raising the dirt, and go through twice with this, which will leave a ditch two feet deep which is as deep as it will answer to lay in a hard soil. After cleaning out the loose soil we have a scoop the shape of the tile, with which we finish the ditch. After laying the tile and covering them with straw, take a one horse plough and plough the soil into the ditch, and finish with a hoe. I think a scraper made like a V, would do the covering faster and better .- Cor. Country Gen-

Big Fury.-That was not a bad idea of large foot, which was conveyed in the remark of a shoemaker, to a man of "great understanding" who had called to be measured for

"No use in measuring that foot sire cant get a last that will come near it; we shall be obliged to build a boot over your seeds which are in it may have time to show foot; there is no other way, sir, I assure

The Riddler.

MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA.

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAT BURNENS POST My 1, 5, 14, 22, 7, 21, 13, 42, was a President of the

ted States.

My 3, 23, 26, 32, is what many people waste.

My 5, 8, 16, 30, 36, 39, is the name of a male

My 6, 31, 46, is a numeral adjective.

My 8, 18, 48, 49, 10, is one of the four cardinal points.

My 19, 37, 23, 49, 2, means to jal

My 20, 7, 94, 29, is a catalogue. My 21, 32, 46, 50, 43, is the name of a male. My 22, 11, 44, 45, is what every person should do to t

My 31, 20, 36, 46, 41, 34, 38, menne to raise

My 35, 13, 42, 13, 27, 48, means dignity. My 37, 52, 39, 40, is what we all like to hear.

My 44, 21, 46, 31, 30, 29, 7, 40, 25, is what every 5

My 35, 18, 19, 22, is a division of time My 45, 50, 32, is what we all must do.

My whole is a rhyme in which there is much tre ittsburg, Pa.

GEOGRAPHICAL ENIGMA.

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY BYRRING POST I am composed of fit letters.

My 5, 16, 33, 31, 35, is a town in Ireland My 44, 39, 40, 47, is a river in Russia.

My 58, 59, 52, 26, 27, is an island in the Columbi pelago.

My 47, 24, 13, 14, 45, America. My 22, 7, 60, 3, 10, 44, 43, 9, 15

tain in South America My 6, 1, 52, 21, 30, 36, 49, is a county in Penns My 20, 59, 46, 48, 40, 60; 47, 30, is a cape on the

of the United States North America

My 51, 39, 50, 61, 34, 33, the United States.

My 9, 60, 29, 45, is a duchy

My 5, 8, 16, 17, 29, 36, 37, 1s

My whole is a well-known standard wo

PHILOSOPHICAL ENIGNA

I am composed of 37 letters

My 8, 24, 16, 23, 1, 28, 30, 14 46 • proper My 5, 22, 3, 17, 11, is one of the mechan 25, 19, 20, 8, 12, 28, 13, 21, is the bodies meet with in rubbing against of My 27, 10, 6, 15, is produced by friction of

My 18, 35, 36, 2, 34, 17, 29, 20, 32, 40, 18 19 earth's orbit nearest the sun. My 33, 29, 7, 14, 17, is a flat surface. My 26, 34, 7, 31, 35, 37, are the appearance My 25, 24, 19, 22, 23, is that power which

body either tending to create or stop

My whole was a renowned scholar.

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY am combosed of 10 letters. My 3, 4, 2, 6, 7, 4, 2, 5, is a town in China. My 8, 5, 9, 7, 2, is a county in the north part of

vania. My 3, 2, 7, 5, 10, 2, 1, is a bay in the

Huron.

MALTEN FOR THE SATURDAY we lovers seated in a green Discoursed of never-ending And matrimonial biles He drew the maiden to his by And on my first's fair cheek he

An ardent lover's kiss. The forms of marriage differ will To make "one flesh" of groom and Though each attains that end; With some it is an honor reckond

To have the church-bell do my second What is't I mean, my frien la spring of year, when blu-birds sing, and the swift swallow on the wing Pursues his natural prey-

The fisherman ensuares my whole, In places where the water's shoal. Tell me the answer, pray ?

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST

My first is a covering for the head-Is worn by women even in bed ; My second is an English article, Used in describing "a particle." My third is always seen in a nation

My whole you will always see When you look at a western prairie

That has a very numerous population

CHARADE. You cannot do wrong if you are my first in your de

Trumaniburg N. Y

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY I am composed of 9 letters.

age; my second is slippery, and my

Erase my 3rd, 5th, 6th, 7th

part of the apparel. Erase my 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th what are used on railroads. Erase my 1st. 3rd, 6th, 7

Erase my 1st. 2nd. 3rd. 7th adispensable to the clerk. Erase my 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 6th.

rhat every saving person lays t My whole is an important Camden county, N. J. ARITHMETICAL

A well containing 100 barn by 15 men in 30 minutes, (th that run in during the 3

ns .- When it is a bare lie (B IT What is it which by add ns .- Light.

ns .- Marry. (Mary.) When is a man like the s When he is an heir. (Air.)

MYTHOLOGICAL ENIOMA. IISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA .- 6 ELLANEOUS ENIGMA -ONAS (Sack-ray-men-tor.) CHARADE - Washin

RADE .- Alispice. PROBLEM .- Disco eent. Expenses 161 60-100. ANAGRAMS .-- 1.